

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.

THE IRISH PEOPLE AND THE IRISH LANDLORDS.
The question of Irish misery thrusts itself before the British public in every possible way. There is no escaping from it. So great have been the social errors committed in the government of that unhappy isle ; so much has Great Britain been to blame both in what she has done, and in what she has left undone, that it seems no more than a just retribution upon her to be plagued from year to year by the spectacle of Irish wretchedness. So pertinacious has been the misery ; so multiform and so contradictory have been the remedies proposed ; so useless, if not so mischievous, have been most of the means hitherto adopted to stay the continual cry for

relief and charity, and so glaring has been the ingratitude with which the profuse liberality of Great Britain has been received by the bulk of those who clamour for it, that the very name of Ireland has been received with a shrug of melancholy impatience. Many people who perused newspapers, from the first advertisement in the first page to the imprint and date at the foot of the last column, made articles upon Ireland the sole exceptions to their reading, and turned instinctively away from the old story. It was not for want of feeling that they did this, but for want of hope ; not from any indifference to the misery of the people, but for lack of comprehension of a sub-

ject so overwhelming. Still the subject has ever turned uppermost. It insists on being listened to. Irish misery is no false pretence. It is a mighty reality that forces itself upon our notice, whether we like the sight of it or not. We can no more escape from its effects, than we can from the operations of the law of gravity. The evil is not only on our side ; it is tied to us. It oppresses us like an overburdened conscience. It is in vain that we strive to forget its existence. We are compelled to remember it. We are compelled to attempt the task, however difficult, of appeasing it ; and until we shall do so, there will be no permanent repose or prosperity for this nation. Although we are happily safe



VOTING FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—FROM A SKETCH BY VALENTIN.—(SEE PAGE 376.)

from the convulsions of the Continent, we have unhappily the perpetual sore of Ireland to harass and to trouble us; and have to struggle with and to direct a social revolution, that has been working for the last half-century unknown to the actors in it, and quite unsuspected by ourselves, until the famine of the last three years revealed it to us in its full intensity. Irish vagrancy overflows into England and Scotland, deteriorates our own people, competes with them in the labour-market, and brings along with it dirt, disease, and demoralization. Irish pauperism eats up our hard-earned millions of pounds sterling, and is none the better for them; and the introduction of Poor-Laws, which has been the salvation of England, is but the beginning of a good work which can do but little for the present generation, and which, in doing that little, will, in all probability, ruin the existing race of Irish landed proprietors.

Nevertheless the deed must be done. There must be a commencement made for the regeneration of the Irish people. The social revolution must be made a peaceable, or it will make itself a violent one. The task may weigh heavily upon the energies and resources of the existing owners of the soil; but, whoever they may be, whether the nominal proprietors or the English mortgagees who have advanced them money, they must perform the same duties as English landlords perform, and make the practical acknowledgment that the poor have a lien upon the land prior to all other claims whatsoever. This acknowledgment has enabled Great Britain to pass unharmed through ordeals of the most serious kind. It will yet do the same for Ireland. The truth is, that the establishment of a Poor-Law, remote as its benefits may be, and harsh as its operation must be in too many instances upon the impoverished proprietors, is the only real remedy for the social miseries of Ireland. All other remedies, except in as far as they may aid and supplement that great and essential change, are purely illusory. Its principle must be strictly adhered to. The people of this country must listen to no representations or remonstrances intended to shake their faith in the efficacy of that enactment. At the same time, justice must be done to Irish landlords, and all possible aid must be given to them in the trying circumstances in which they are placed. Of themselves alone, they cannot do all that is required. The Government of this country having neglected for half a century to apply to Ireland a principle found essential here, must bear some portion of the penalty incurred by their neglect; and the Irish landlords have a perfect right to demand that this country should pay for past errors of its own committing, as well as they. Left to themselves, they will naturally seek to make the inexorable poor-rate as light as possible. If they were a wealthy body of men, they might lighten it effectually, by draining and otherwise improving their estates, and converting the paupers into labourers. But, as they are an impoverished body of men, they will endeavour to improve their estates by the best means which they can employ. It does not require any very large or difficult expenditure of capital to clear them of the coter population, and convert small holdings into large farms, to be cultivated in the English and Scottish style of agriculture. It is the easiest mode of improvement, and, therefore, poor landlords are compelled to resort to it. When there was no Poor-Law, these clearances or evictions were cruel and unjust in the extreme, although perfectly legal. But now that a Poor-Law has been introduced, we have no right, how great soever the apparent or real hardship may be, to find fault with the landlord, or cry out against his cruelty for dispossessing and ejecting the miserable swarms who encumber his land, and drag him into a pauperism as bad as their own. They can neither cultivate land, nor pay the rent they have undertaken to pay; and ejectment, which was horrible before the Poor-Law came into operation, has now become harmless. The ejecting landlord merely shifts, but does not remove his burden; and gains by the shifting a chance of such improved cultivation as will enable him to pay his share of poor-rate for the support of the people ejected. For these reasons we think those English journals to be in error, which continually hold up the ejecting landlords to the execration of the public. They should remember the difficulties of the landlord's position, and point attention to the real means of elevating the social condition of the bulk of the people, however tardy in their operation those means may be. The Irish landlords, with the screw of a Poor-Law upon them—a screw not to be relaxed—require to be aided, and not thwarted, in their efforts to bring their estates into a better cultivation, and to free the land of a useless and unproductive population.

There are two great aids which the landlords require, in order that the Poor-Law may not break down. These are systematic Emigration, and the Cultivation of the Waste Lands. Considering how fearful the burden of the whole support of the poor would be, and how nearly it would amount to confiscation, the State is bound so far to repair the error it committed in neglecting to establish a Poor-Law a century or half a century ago, to diminish, by all the means it can employ, the pressure upon the poor-rates. Both emigration and the cultivation of the waste lands would have this effect. The landlords are justified in demanding the aid of the State for both these purposes. Even without emigration, a proper system for cultivating the wastes, and establishing upon them a race of peasant proprietors, would have the effect of saving both the landlords and the people from the fathomless abyss of poverty which at one time threatened to engulf them both.

An "Irish Peer," writing in the *Times* of Tuesday last, speaks of the bogs of Ireland as irreclaimable, and especially cites the north-western parts of Ireland as utterly useless for the purposes of husbandry, how great soever the expenditure of capital that may be made upon the soil. The districts he refers to are from Spiddal on the north shore of the Bay of Galway, to Broadhaven in Mayo, about seventy miles; and from Killybegs to Sheephaven, in Donegal, about forty miles. "This portion of Ireland," he says, "is a lost country, and one which ought never to have been inhabited, and which never would have been inhabited if people could have discovered any other locality." No doubt his Lordship may be correct in stating that many persons who have endeavoured to reclaim bog land in this district have ruined themselves in the attempt; no doubt the country is rainy and stormy, as well as mountainous and swampy; but, with all its disadvantages of soil and position, it is beyond a doubt that its soil is reclaimable if the attempt be made by people who understand the business. An interesting pamphlet by Lord George Hill, entitled "Facts from Gweedore," a corner of this very district which is so utterly condemned by the "Irish Peer," shows what energy and common sense, supported by capital, can do; and how one of the most wretched parts of Ireland was converted into a thriving country by a patient, skilful, and solvent proprietor. Mr. Montgomery Martin, in the third edition of his pamphlet, on "Ireland before and after the Union," quoted in *Blackwood's Magazine* for the present month, says:—"Mr. Stuart French, of Monaghan, reclaimed 300 acres of mountain land in four years, and raised its value from two shillings to thirty-five shillings per acre. The entire cost of reclamation was repaid by the crops in three years." Even in this same county of Galway, which the Irish Peer represents as unfit for human habitation, Mr. Read, of Woodpark, according to Mr. Montgomery Martin's authority, "reclaimed 500 acres of mountain and moorland, at a cost of from £10 to £17 per acre, which was repaid by the crop of the second year. The land formerly worth two shillings and sixpence per acre, now pays twenty shillings." Mr. Read asserts that "there are in Galway 128,000 acres of such reclaimable wastes;" but in Galway thousands of people

died of starvation during the year of the famine. It is all very well for ill-informed or uninformed people, especially if they lack energy of character, to fold their arms, and say that nothing can be done for the reclamation of Irish bogs; but, with such facts before our eyes as these, and hundreds of others that might be cited, we must cling to the belief that the resources of Ireland are as yet great, and almost undeveloped. Miserable as the people are, if the State would purchase the bogs from their present proprietors at their present value, and allow the peasantry, at a small fixed rental, payable in perpetuity, to cultivate them, we think that many thousands of wretched men, who now vegetate rather than live, in hopeless pauperism, would, in a very few years, be converted into industrious and comfortable proprietors. A proper and comprehensive system for the reclamation of the wastes is the necessary supplement to the Poor-Law. Such a measure was announced by the Government in 1847, but the bill was withdrawn without any satisfactory explanation. Its revival will be found to be imperatively called for, unless, as far as Ireland is concerned, we choose to "be behind the Chinese in the work of civilisation." They reclaim their wastes: the Irish proprietors and the Irish people must be taught to reclaim theirs.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, December 13, 1848.

When our forefathers used to talk of a nine days' wonder, they meant to infer how short a time any striking event occupied society. What would they have thought of the rapidity with which events now succeed and jostle each other—strike on men's minds, and then disappear with the celerity of a flash of lightning. The people here had hardly uttered, much less recovered from their dismay at the Pope's non-arrival, when the list of *pensionnaires* dragged before the Assembly made their hair stand on end; and the Government order for delaying the mails caused every one to ask, in fear and trembling, "Where will this despotism end?" What an impolitic—what an inhuman order! Impolitic for those who gave it, proving their own self-interest—inhuman to hundreds and thousands of individuals, whose previously conceived fears of disturbance in Paris were changed into supposed certainties by the non-arrival of the usual couriers. To what mortal hours of agony were those who had husbands, fathers, children in the capital, thus recklessly exposed by a measure which Charles the Tenth would not sanction to save his crown, and which was refused to a distracted father's grief on the day that the late Due d'Orléans met his untimely fate.

Writing from any other capital than this—(a capital which, by-the-by, I yesterday heard designated, by a distinguished member of society, as one depending for its prosperity on luxury and *frivolity*)—it might seem fabulous to relate that last week, while the gravest questions involving the *avenir* of the whole nation were agitating men's minds, *séances dansantes* were by no means of rare occurrence. True, they were given by Russians; but their *salons* were filled by Parisians, who danced as gaily as though the question of the Presidency had been decided—intermingling, however, their thoughts and opinions on this subject with the figures of the quadrille; the *chassez-croisez* remaining unheeded while some *cavalier* was inquiring of his *dansesuse* if she was a *Cavaignaciste*, and "*en avant deux*" standing still while some young and rosy lips were pleading the cause of Louis Napoleon.

If the returns already published may be taken as an assurance of the nation's choice, there is no need of further advocacy. The Prince's election is certain. The decision yesterday adopted by the Chamber respecting the residence of the future President, cannot but be more agreeable to him than to either of his antagonists; removing to the Palais National, the former residence of his aunt, the beautiful Princess Borghese, will be to Prince Louis like taking possession of a family residence.

Les Italiens are still divided among themselves. The idea of Mr. Lumley's uniting the two theatres, of London and Paris, under one management, is at least premature. The idea is an excellent one, and might be made to embrace a much larger field than the two above-named cities. Barbusi, of Naples, became the *entrepreneur* of all the Italian theatres in Italy. He found the plan admirable—the various publics were satisfied; and if such were the case in those days, when moving from place to place was attended with more or less difficulty and uncertainty, why now, that steam and railroads have obliterated distance, and reduced all journeys to certainties as to time, why should not one manager farm all the Italian Opera-houses in Europe?

The marriage of Miss Robinson, daughter of Lady Helena Robinson, with the Comte de Bondy, is fixed for the latter end of this month. The bride elect is said to be delighted with the prospect of her duties as *belle-mère*. The Count's first wife (Lady Augusta Fitzclarence) left one little girl. The bride and bridegroom are immediately to proceed to Sweden.

Busy spirits are already arranging à leur gré, and predicting who and who are not to form the Napoleon ministry. As *ministre de la guerre*, Marshal Bugeaud's name is pronounced by every one with confidence.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 7th inst. states that the Government had made arrangements for receiving the Pope at Palma, in the Balearic Islands, in case he should think fit to proceed there.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had left Cadiz, on the 2d inst., for Seville.

The Chaplain of Queen Christina's establishment had been honourably acquitted by the tribunal who tried him for the murder of his housekeeper, Josefa Martínez Mundo, who, it will be recollect, had been found murdered some months ago, in the day-time, in the apartment occupied by her in the Palace of the Queen-Mother. The chaplain, Don José Fulleda, had satisfactorily proved that he was absent at the time, and there was no doubt of his innocence.

From the seat of the Carlist disturbances, we learn that Concha had arrived at Igualada, in Catalonia, and been received with enthusiasm by the whole population.

On the 6th inst. a Royal decree had been published calling into active service 25,000 recruits of the contingent of 1849. This anticipated measure was grounded on the numerous vacancies left in the ranks of the army by the departure of the men who had completed their time of service, as also on the general situation of Europe, and of Spain in particular, which obliged her to dispose of a permanent force for the protection of the throne and the maintenance of public tranquillity.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The section of the constitutional committee to which the question respecting the head of the German Empire was referred, has declared in favour of an hereditary Emperor with a civil list; the right of succession to be determined by primogeniture.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Pope, at the date of our latest advices, still remained at Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory. On the 3rd instant, one of the Cardinals who remained at Rome had received from his Holiness a rescript, by which Pius IX. annulled, without any exception, all the acts of the Government resulting from the new Ministry, ordered the dissolution of the Chambers, and confided temporarily, till an ultimate decision, the administration of his states to a commission, of which the members were Cardinal Gastracane, M. Roberto Roberti, the Prince of Roviano and Barberini, the Marquises Bevilacqua, Ricci, and General Zucchi. The last was Minister of War in M. Ross's Cabinet, and the Marquis of Bevilacqua, the deputy for Bologna, was one of the first to quit Rome after the violence done to the Pope.

All of those parties were absent at Bologna, or in the legations. On the receipt of this despatch, the Cardinal hastened to communicate it to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, who immediately convoked an extraordinary sitting of the Assembly, which commenced at midnight. After a long discussion, it was decided that the rescript of his Holiness should be considered as of no effect. The principal motives assigned for this decision were, that the document was not countersigned by any responsible Minister, and that there was nothing to indicate that the Holy Father enjoyed full liberty of action in a foreign country. The Assembly also decided that a deputation, composed of members of the two Chambers, should be sent to his Holiness to supplicate him to return to Rome, where he would be treated with the most profound respect. Accordingly, on the next day five delegates had been sent to the Pope, to invite him to return to Rome. They were: MM. Furconi, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies; Noiri, deputy; Prince Corsini, senator; Pieri and Avigia, members of the Upper Chamber.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed in Rome at the Constitution of the Commission, because the men called to so delicate a mission belonged to the party, which had taken no part in the administration ever since the advent of Pius IX., and because many would attribute the decision of the Sovereign Pontiff in this respect to the promptings of the Court of Naples.

The protest of the Pope, however, corresponded with the reactionary movement which had begun to manifest itself in the legations. Bologna was the chief place of resistance. M. Latour was assembling the Swiss troops there: General Zucchi and Count Mastai, the brother of his Holiness, were at the head of the National Guard, and found every day increasing around them an enthusiastic crowd, which disapproved equally of the acts of the Government of Rome and the impracticable project of an Italian Constituent Assembly.

At Rome itself we learn that the Trantiverini were in a state of great agitation, awaiting only the appearance of General Zucchi at the head of one regiment to upset MM. Mamiani, Galett, and Campello. The movement was said to be quite spontaneous.

PIEMONTE.—The Sardinian Ministry has resigned, as stated in the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister Papetti, because recent votes in the Chamber had shown Ministers that their majority was not sufficiently decided to give them the support they required. Up to the date of our latest intelligence (the 9th inst.), the ministerial crisis continued at Turin. The King had sent for M. Collino to compose a Cabinet of conciliation; but the two Ministers who were asked to retain their offices replied, that they would have nothing to do with the *esagerati*. M. Collino having told the King that he could not form a Ministry if the Chambers were not dissolved, his Majesty refused to adopt that measure,

and called in M. Moffa de Lisco, whose conditions did not appear to have pleased the King.

NAPLES.—The Royal family returned from Gaeta on the 30th ult., from visiting the Pope.

MR. TEMPLE, the British Ambassador, had arrived on the 27th ult. at Naples; but nothing had transpired as to the settlement of the Sicilian question, or the intervention of the British Government.

TUSCANY.—Advices from Lucca, of the 5th instant, state, that on that and the former evening the town had been the theatre of serious disturbances. Many persons were wounded, but none, it was believed, seriously. No details are given either as to the cause or result of these *émeutes*.

AUSTRIA.

In our Postscript of last week we gave the intelligence of the Emperor Ferdinand's abdication on the 2nd inst., at Olmütz, in favour of his youthful nephew, Francis Joseph, the son of the Archduke Charles. Our accounts from Vienna this week state that neither the abdication of the ex-Emperor nor the accession of his successor, who is but eighteen years of age, had elicited any particular manifestation of public opinion, in approval or otherwise, from the inhabitants of the capital.

After the first surprise caused by the unlooked-for intelligence, the people lapsed into a state of perfect indifference on the subject; the only question which appeared to interest them being that of the probable duration of the state of siege, on account of which the greatest bitterness of feeling was exhibited towards Windischgrätz, notwithstanding the great prevalence of espionage, that meanest and most Austrian of social vices. The merchants, however, were supposed to be in favour of the maintenance of the state of siege, as they were said to have drawn up a petition to that effect.

The military authorities treated the informers and their information with the utmost contempt.

In the sitting of the Diet at Kremsier on the 4th, the debate was on the Budget, which showed a deficit of 494 millions of florins; of which 30 millions for the war, and 12 millions for the State Treasury, are under the head of extraordinary expenses. A credit of 80 millions is proposed to be raised. The project has been submitted to a committee.

A tragical occurrence took place at Vienna on the 17th inst., on the departure of a rifle regiment for Hungary. One of the privates levelled his piece at corporal and stretched him lifeless on the spot. The murderer was instantly marched out of the ranks and executed. He had been provoked to the perpetration of the deed by the infliction of a most cruel corporal chastisement; and it appears that the brutal severity of the Austrian military discipline is bitterly complained of by all the soldiers. One can seldom pass the barracks without hearing their piteous cries when undergoing the discipline of the "cat."

On the 8th the new Emperor, Francis Joseph I., was daily expected in the capital, and preparations for his reception were going forward in the Imperial Palace, and also at Schönbrunn.

HUNGARY.

The war, which has as yet been confined to skirmishes, gives promise of being most obstinate and sanguinary, and its doubtful issue is said to render even Windischgrätz diffident.

In the meantime the Imperial troops are concentrated from all quarters upon the frontier, and the Hungarians are straining every nerve to meet the hour of peril in a state of preparation. They have fortified all their principal cities.

From Pesth, the capital, we learn that the Diet has unanimously resolved to accept the abdication of the Emperor—to regard that act as a formal and unconditional resignation of the Crown—and, accordingly, to refuse to recognise the Emperor Francis Joseph on the ground that his elevation to the Hungarian throne during his minority is a violation of the Pragmatic Sanction. The inevitable consequence in the execution of these resolutions would be the erection of a Republic in Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly by the King, and the grant of a Constitutional Charter by his Majesty, reached us last week only in time for insertion in the Postscript.

Our intelligence this week from Berlin represents it as probable, from the measures taken by the military commandant, that the state of siege would be continued at least till the end of January.

Addresses were beginning to come up from the provinces thanking the King for the grant of the constitution. A very numerous one, consisting of delegates from all classes of the population, had been received by the King at Potsdam on the 9th inst.

General Wrangel had given permission to the local committees for the voluntary relief of the poor to resume their meetings. He had also rescinded his order changing the place of holding the Christmas fair. On the 10th the official declaration that the cholera has wholly disappeared in Berlin had been published.

The Frankfort Commissioners had received instructions to prolong their stay in Berlin. It was reported that negotiations are pending respecting the election of the King of Prussia as head of the German empire.

M. Schramm, one of the most active of the Opposition deputies, being no longer a representative, had been ordered by the police to leave the capital. Nearly all the deputies had left for the provinces.

Extracts from the report of the Committee of the late Assembly on the Finance Administration of Prussia, from 1840 till 1848, had been published, and were exciting great interest: all former financial statements had proceeded from the department itself. The expenditure of the past year has enormously exceeded the revenue.

SWITZERLAND.

Recent advices from Berne state that a circular has been sent out by the Swiss Government to the States of the Confederation, recommending that all refugees carrying on projects against the German States be sent inland, and that care be taken to prevent the refugees from actively engaging in offensive measures whilst in the Swiss territory.

PERSIA.

Intelligence received from Persia, via Constantinople, is interesting. The Shah was crowned on the evening of the 24th of October, at half-past 7 in the evening, the time fixed by the astrologers. In Teheran everything was quiet.

The following were the nominations which had taken place subsequent to the coronation:—Mirza Takki, formerly Commissioner for the Erzeroom Conferences, was named Grand Vizir. Mirza Mesoud, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mirza Mehmed Ali Khan, who was on an extraordinary mission to Paris some twelve months back, was named First Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mirza Agassi, the ex-Grand Vizir, has been sent on a special mission to Kerbella, equivalent to honourable exile.

THE UNITED STATES.

Advices from the States have been received this week, but they contain no intelligence of the slightest political interest.

The Session of the Thirtieth Congress was to be opened on Monday, the 4th inst.

The most important of the measures for the consideration of Congress is the establishment of territorial jurisdiction over the newly-acquired territory of New Mexico and California, and the foreign and domestic postage system.

An effort is about to be made to grow tea in the states of Georgia and Alabama. The previous reports of the gold mines of California are confirmed. The New York papers announce the death of Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., the head of the well-known firm who are owners of the oldest line of Liverpool and New York packet-sh

COUNTRY NEWS.

POLITICAL TRIALS.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, F. O'Donnell (a surgeon), J. Cuddy, M. Somers, R. Hopper, E. Murphy, J. O'Brien, M. Boshell, P. H. Delamere, G. Smyth, and J. West, were indicted for conspiracy at Liverpool. The indictment charged that the prisoners had conspired to purchase arms to transmit or rebellious purposes to Ireland; also an intent to raise an insurrection in Ireland, and to procure arms for the purpose of obstructing the law in this country.

The Attorney-General stated the case against the prisoners, and called the following witnesses:

Peter M'Anally, a police-officer, had searched the house of the prisoner Murphy, in Peover-street, and found a minute-book. A musket was also found in a clock-case, and a pike-head in a locked cupboard.

A number of witnesses to prove the handwriting in the minute-book were next called.

Mr. Knowles read over *seriatim* the various entries in the minute-book. It showed that the military chest never contained more than £3. One minute was, that any one who failed to give a satisfactory assurance that he was possessed of arms and ammunition, should be disqualified from sitting on the committee. Dr. Reynolds had stated at one of the meetings that a detective officer had applied to him for a situation as a drill-sergeant, representing himself as a dismissed officer, and cautioned the members against such characters.

Mr. Charles Aldred, a shorthand writer, attended a meeting in the Music Hall on the 31st March. He reported the prisoner Somers to have said, "It was not a week since the dastardly hirelings of Government had invaded the rights of public meeting, by intimidating a set of as worthy democrats as ever the light of heaven shone upon. He asked them not to revenge themselves that night, but if to their next petition they got a nay, let them present one on the point of the bayonet. (Tremendous applause.) Let them swear that night to one common cause of the Charter of England and the Repeal of the Union; and, if so, the day of this tyrannical Ministry will be very brief. (Cheers.) The press did not like the fraternity of the English and Irish. He saw this in the press of the town—in that slavish paper the *Mercury*. He had commenced with the *Mercury*, but there was another paper, edited by a countryman of his own, and, if anything, its principles were more dastardly than the other—the paper to which he alluded was the *Liverpool Journal*. (Cries of 'That's Whitty—false-hearted Whitty!' and disapprobation expressed towards the *Journal*.) Moral force was a humbug. The only way to proceed was with a musket over the shoulder and a pike in the hand. (Tremendous cheering.) They were asked what they would do if there should be a massacre of the men of Liverpool—would they revenge it—and how? ('Moscow!') No—not Moscow. He would ask them what money they could spare to buy weapons? He could tell them that there were good muskets to be had in Liverpool at five shillings each, a bayonet included, if necessary." (Great approbation.)

Mr. S. Harker, another shorthand writer, spoke to having attended a meeting at the Music Hall, on the 14th April, at which both Doctor Reynolds and the prisoner Somers delivered very violent speeches. The first announced that he had begun to deal in pikes, &c.; the second held out a threat that the news should not be four hours in Liverpool of a massacre of his countrymen in Ireland till the skies should be reddened with the blaze of the Babylons of England.

Mr. Roche, a third shorthand writer, deposed to some other violent speeches.

In Tuesday the evidence for the prosecution was continued, showing that fire-arms, pikes, bayonets, cutlasses, gunpowder, &c., were in the possession of the prisoners last summer, for the purposes mentioned in the indictment.

At the close of the case for the Crown the prisoners' counsel severally addressed the jury, and called witnesses to character.

The Attorney-General replied, and after the close of the learned gentleman's address the court adjourned.

On Wednesday his Lordship, at the sitting of the court, summed up, and the jury having retired for about an hour, returned, bringing in a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, with the exception of Peter Herbert Delamere, whom they acquitted.

Mr. Pollock, on behalf of the defendants Murphy, O'Donnell, Hopper, Cuddy, and Somers, then moved in arrest of judgment. He contended that the indictment was bad, inasmuch as this, being a charge of misdemeanour, some of the counts amounted to charges of high treason; and it was a rule of law that a charge of felony and a charge which only amounted to a misdemeanour could not be joined together in the same indictment. The Jury were sworn in a different manner in the one case from the other, and besides, in cases of treason the prisoners were entitled to a copy of the indictment, which was not the case in misdemeanour. It was also a misjoinder of offences. The eleventh count charged a conspiracy to levy war with arms, &c.; and he (Mr. Pollock) contended that that count amounted to a charge of high treason.

Mr. Justice Erle overruled the objection, and said he was bound to consider whether the counts contained charges of misdemeanour. He thought that the indictment was not vitiated, although overt acts of high treason were alleged. The charge of conspiracy being the essential part in the indictment, he did not think that the rest need be proved.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners, observing that they had conspired to put down the power of the law, by which means crimes of the very worst description would have become rife, especially as murder and fire had been so much in the minds of some of them. There was a considerable difference, however, between them, for some had addressed very violent language to large mobs, and presided at the meetings, while others of them had not taken so conspicuous a part. Upon Matthew Somers, Francis O'Donnell, Robert Hopper, and George Smythe, they having spoken and presided at some of the meetings, the sentence would be, that they be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, in the county gaol of the county of Lancaster, for two years; at the end of that time to find sureties to keep the peace for two years longer; and each to be bound, himself in £100, with two sureties of £25 each. Upon Martin Boshell (who had never attended the meetings) and Joseph Cuddy, the sentence was, that they be imprisoned, with hard labour, in the gaol at Kirkdale for one year, and enter into their own recognizances in £100 each for one year. The sentence upon James O'Brien was six months' hard labour in the gaol of Kirkdale. And upon Edward Murphy the sentence was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months, having been already imprisoned since the last assizes, when he requested to be tried.

THE NORFOLK MURDERS.

WYMONDHAM.—The investigation instituted by Mr. Press, one of the Coroners for the county of Norfolk, relative to the shocking assassination of Mr. Isaac Jermy, the late Recorder of Norwich, and his son, Mr. Jermy Jermy, was resumed on Tuesday afternoon, at the King's Head Inn, in this town.

All the interest manifested at the previous inquiries was again evinced. The inquest-room was thronged. Mr. Cann and the Rev. Mr. Postle, two of the magistrates who have been engaged in the private examinations of the accused, were present, as also Colonel Oaks, of the Norfolk constabulary.

Evidence more or less tending to prove the prisoner's guilt was adduced. The inquest was again adjourned.

We regret to state, on the authority of Mr. Tunnally, the medical gentleman, that the unfortunate Mrs. Jermy, and her maid, Elizabeth Chestney, are not yet out of danger. It is right to mention, however, that they are recovering as far as their shocking injuries will permit.

In the course of the inquiry, Mr. Cann, the committing magistrate, communicated to the reporters the intention of his brother magistrates of making the court public on the next examination of the accused, Rush, when all the depositions taken by them will be made known.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the search carried on by the police and a large number of auxiliaries since the night of the murder, not the slightest trace has been obtained of the firearms of the assassin.

REPRESENTATION OF LEOMINSTER.—On Thursday, it became known in the borough that Mr. Phillipson had retired, in order, as he says, that the Liberal interest in the borough may not be divided. Mr. Phillipson, in his farewell address to the electors, delivered at the Odd Fellows' Hall, expressed his intention of coming forward as a candidate on some future occasion. Mr. Peel continues his canvass with diligence, and his friends are exerting themselves strenuously. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has returned from celebrating his brother's marriage, and is resuming his solicitation of the electors. Mr. Barkly, the late member, has just issued a farewell address.

BOROUGH OF LISKEARD.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contained a notification from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that at the end of fourteen days he would issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing a new member for the borough of Liskeard, in the room of the Right Hon. C. Buller, deceased. Mr. Kekewich has retired from the field, finding that none but a Liberal candidate has any chance of success. Mr. Crowder's return is regarded as all but certain.

BOROUGH OF TRURO.—We understand that Mr. Humphrey Willys, a gentleman of liberal politics, who resides in the neighbourhood of Truro, will probably be invited by the constituency of that borough to succeed the late Mr. Turner, whose lamented decease has so lately occurred.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The Scottish Educational Institute has issued its second report, from which it appears that the body now consists of 386 fellows, 173 senior, and 121 junior licentiates, in all 700—a strength that is very creditable, and shows strikingly what teachers and other professional persons can do when, instead of waiting for external means of elevation, they take their cause into their own hands. The attendance at the Edinburgh University is more than usually numerous this session, the number of matriculated students exceeding by 102 the number that were enrolled at the corresponding period last year. The principal increase is in the law and literary faculties. In the matter of pure secular education, a school has been established in Edinburgh, where religious instruction is to be left to parents and guardians, and excluded from the subject taught.

BROUGHAM CASTLE.—It has been erroneously stated that the Earl of Thanet is about to make habitable this once magnificent and lordly fabric: such is not the case; the noble proprietor is merely repairing it as a ruin, and endeavouring to save from further decay one of the ancient seats of his ancestors.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—On the 6th of June last a considerable number of persons were sworn in at the Marylebone Police Court, to act as special constables should occasion require them to do so for the space of six months, and some hundreds of staves were supplied to them; they have not been restored, and it may be as well to remind the parties that under a clause in an act of Parliament I and 2 Willm. IV, each person sworn in as above is liable to a penalty of 40s. in the event of his not returning his staff within a week after the expiration of the period for which he was appointed to serve.

IRELAND.

WORKHOUSES IN THE WEST.—The western unions are beginning to adopt the system so successfully carried out in some of the southern, midland, and northern counties, of productive and self-supporting employment in the workhouses and in farms attached to them. This is a healthy indication, and proves that the example set by the Society of Friends in the west has not been unavailing. At the meeting of the governors of Swineford Union, on Tuesday, a committee was formed for the purpose of taking land in connexion with the workhouse, and rendering pauper labour available for its proper cultivation. At present the female paupers are employed in making clothing for the inmates of the establishment. In Ballina Union, the self-supporting system has been introduced into the workhouse by the vice-guardians; looms have been fitted up, and the paupers are employed in various branches of useful industry. This, as regards the western province, is a highly satisfactory symptom of newborn and well-directed energy, beginning with the humblest and most destitute class.

EMIGRATION.—The *Monaghan Standard* contains the following:—"One may imagine something of the extent of emigration from this part of the country, from the fact that in one small congregation or cure in the neighbourhood, where the number of Episcopalian Protestants was 1600, a number exceeding 240 left this year for the Americas. This far exceeds a decimation of the population."

BANK OF IRELAND.—The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held on Monday in the Board-room of the Bank. The chair was occupied by John McDonnell, Esq., governor. The following report was read and adopted:—"That it is the opinion of the Court of Directors, that a dividend of 4 per cent. be made to the proprietors of bank stock for the half-year ending the 25th of December. That public notice be given that payment be made at the bank on and after Monday, the 1st of January next." On presenting the foregoing report the governor said that he had been requested by the Court of Directors to state, that, in order to make the proposed dividend of 4 per cent., it appeared by the estimate that it would be necessary to take a sum of £2000 from the surplus fund.

HIBERNIAN BANK.—Tuesday the election of the governor and deputy-governor of this establishment took place at the Bank. Timothy O'Brien, Esq., M.P., was elected governor, and Denis Moylan, Esq., was elected deputy-governor for the ensuing year.

An affecting incident is related by a Donegal paper. A few nights since a young boy and his sister returning from Pettigo, homeward, had to cross a mountain. The night was dark and stormy, and they lost their way. Next morning, both were found dead from the exposure. The boy and girl lay side by side—the latter with her arm round her brother's neck, and her flannel petticoat

wrapped round his feet.

M. DUFFY.—The trial of this gentleman was fixed for Thursday, but the general opinion on that morning was that the day would be consumed in the preliminary skirmishes of the lawyers.

As his imprisonment has lasted so long a few words in explanation of the circumstances of his case have become necessary. He was imprisoned so long since as July, and at the ensuing commission in the same month true bills under the new Treason Felony Act were found against him, and he only escaped arraignment on them by an accidental preliminary objection raised by his own counsel. Meantime Mr. Smith O'Brien was arrested, and among his papers was found a letter from Mr. Duffy, which

would seem to have changed the intentions of the Crown towards that gentleman, as the indictment was withdrawn notwithstanding Mr. Duffy's earnest application for a trial at that commission.

At the late commission in October last, the former bills were quashed on the motion of the Crown, and fresh bills for

felony against him sent before the county grand jury. These were found, but,

in consequence of an informality in the construction of the jury panels or jurors' book for the county, the case was not proceeded with. Mr. Duffy, however,

received notice that he would be transferred to the custody of the county sheriff.

Subsequently he was noticed that all former proceedings against him would be

voed by the Crown, and fresh bills against him sent before the city grand jury.

This frequent change of proceedings and custody have not pleased any

portion of the public, who think that Mr. Duffy's case has not been treated,

as it should be, like any other case. Meantime Mr. Smith O'Brien, having

reference to the sentiments expressed by the Solicitor-General at the commission in Clonmel, in which he spoke of Mr. Duffy as having urged forward that unhappy gentleman, has addressed to Mr. Duffy's counsel a letter upon this subject, which he expresses a desire should be used on Mr. Duffy's trial.

It is understood that in this document Mr. O'Brien denies, in the strongest terms, his having been, in any sense or degree, urged on by Mr. Duffy, and that the letter, if read, will place Mr. Duffy's conduct, in reference to Mr. O'Brien, in a very

different light from that in which the public, in consequence of the Solicitor-General's observations, very generally regard it. On Wednesday, true bills were

found by the Dublin Grand Jury against Mr. Duffy.

THE LATE STEAM-BOAT TRAGEDY.—The Mayor and magistrates of London

erry have refused to take ball for the Captain and Mate of the steamer, against whom a verdict of "Manslaughter" has been returned by the Coroner's Jury.

Captain Johnstone has made a solemn statement in the nature of a protest before a notary, in which, after describing the violence of the hurricane, he states:—"The man who kept the watch forward came to appear, and informed him the companion-lit of the steerage had worked off with the pitching of the vessel, and could not be found. Appearer told the second mate to take the tarpaulin off the luggage and cover it over the companion, to prevent the water from going below, which was accordingly done, from which time until ten o'clock the wind increased, blowing from W. to W.N.W., and the sea rose, causing the ship to pitch and roll greatly. Appearer, obliged to keep constantly near the wheel, directing the management of the ship, except when he had to go to the cabin to consult the chart, and see the ship's way. At this time the mate came to appear, and informed him that the weather had carried the tarpauling off the companion, and that he had taken the carpenter, with a light, forward to secure it. In proceeding, they found the slide, or top, and replaced it on the companion, and nailed the tarpauling over it, so that the slide could not again be washed off, leaving the door-way quite open, the door having been broken off the hinges. About five o'clock, A.M., the mate came to appear, and informed him that to his knowledge there were four or five people dead in the steerage, and to take charge of the deck until he, the mate, would go forward to see what more had happened, and to assist the passengers. Appearer then took charge of the steering of the ship on hearing this report from the mate, and gave him orders that all hands, even to the man on the look-out, should immediately go forward and assist the passengers, bringing all that could come and were alive, aft to the cabin, and every other part of the ship they could be distributed into, to relieve and save them, which was instantly done, and every succour possible rendered for their comfort. Many of the passengers were carried aft by the crew, the wind still from W.N.W. to N.W., and blowing a terrific gale. Appearer also solemnly declared that, from the morning he left Sligo till he arrived in Londonderry, he never once had his boots or clothes off, nor did he ever lie down or sleep. And further declares, that his undivided care and attention was devoted solely to the management of the ship during the voyage, to the best of appearer's knowledge and belief, arose from the number of passengers that entered and remained in the steerage, from the tempestuous state of the weather, and from heavy sea-sickness experienced by the passengers, and bad air arising from the number congregated together in so small a place, and being unable to leave the steerage from their extreme debility, and the tempestuous state of the weather."

ADDITIONAL CURATES FUND.—The Bishop of London has addressed the following circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, in reference to this important but ill-supported society:—"Reverend and dear Sir,—Suffer me to call your most serious attention to the statement which accompanies this letter. I need not, I am persuaded, point out to you how much has been effected by the Additional Curates Society towards diminishing the fearful amount of spiritual destitution which prevails in our great towns and populous districts; nor how much still remains to be done in that direction. Important as it is to provide additional churches for those who are without the means of attending public worship, it is still more important to multiply labourers in the neglected corners of the Lord's vineyard, and to minister the bread of life to the thousands who are perishing for lack of knowledge, and who must be sought out in the hiding-places of poverty, and ignorance, and vice, and won over to the cause of their own salvation. But, in the present instance, it is not merely a question of adding to the number of curates now maintained wholly or in part by the society—a number lamentably inadequate to the demand—but it is one of even more pressing urgency still: whether a considerable number of those who are actually employed in the pastoral care of large parishes, the benefits of whose ministry are beginning to be felt and appreciated, shall or shall not be continued after Easter next?—The withdrawing of so many labourers from the vast and continually-increasing harvest field which lies around us is a contingency which cannot be contemplated without the deepest anxiety. A sum of £2000 added to the society's annual income will be sufficient to avert that calamity, at least for another year. Suffer me to request your cordial and active assistance towards raising the required amount. A plain and forcible statement of the real facts of the case would surely induce some of your parishioners whom Providence has entrusted with the means of advancing the glory of God in his gospel and church, to contribute something towards the attainment of this most important object. I remain, reverend and dear sir, your affectionate friend and brother, C. J. LONDON. Fulham, Dec. 4, 1848."

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN REGENT-STREET.—On Sunday morning last, between six and seven o'clock, a fire, attended with the destruction of some thousand pounds worth of property, broke out in Little Portland-street, Regent-street. The flames commenced in a range of sheds, which were fitted up as stores for Mr. Samuel Pratt, the cabinet-maker and upholsterer of Bond-street. They were situated at the rear of No. 3 in the above-mentioned thoroughfare, and, in the course of a few minutes, the whole were in a general blaze. These premises being adjoining by the manufactory of Mr. W. Austen, lace and fringe maker, that property was also attacked, and the flames extended thence with such rapidity that the private house, in the occupancy of Mr. Davis, was fired at the back. The inmates of most of the houses were at that period in their beds asleep, but fortunately no lives were lost, and, after several hours' unremitting exertions, the progress of the flames was stayed. The cause of the fire was traced to some lime placed in the sheds, which, heating, set the timbers on fire. On Saturday and Sunday last, independently of the above serious fire, the engines of the London Brigade and West of England Company were called out to no fewer than ten fires. Fortunately in all these cases the amount of damage was but trifling.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DOWAGER LADY ASHBURTON.

ANNE LOUISA, Dowager Lady Ashburton, has survived her husband but seven months. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of William Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia. Her marriage to Alexander Baring, Esq. (subsequently raised to the Peerage), took place 23d August, 1793. The issue of it consisted of five sons and four daughters. Of the former, three survive; and of the latter a similar number. The second daughter is the Dowager Marchioness of Bath.

ISAAC JERMY, ESQ., OF STANFIELD HALL, NORFOLK.

The family of Preston, from which the unfortunate gentleman descended, is one of respectability in Norfolk, and is represented, through an heiress in one of its branches, by the present Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart., of Beeston St. Lawrence.

Mr. Jermy was the son and heir of the late Rev. George Preston, and assumed the surname of Jermy, on succeeding to Stanfield Hall, near Wymondham, at the decease of a great-uncle. He was born 23d Sept., 1789, and received his education at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. He subsequently became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar by that Society. For some time he practised with success at the Norfolk Circuit, and was eventually appointed Recorder of Norfolk.

He married, first, Mary Anne, elder daughter of the late Sir Thomas Beever, Bart., and by her, who died in 1823, had a son, Isaac Jermy Jermy, who has also fallen by the assassin's hand; and one daughter, Mrs. Jephson. His second wife was Miss Jephson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jephson, Prebendary of Armagh, and by her he had one daughter, aged thirteen, who was born a few weeks before the death of her mother, and whose life has been so miraculously preserved. Mr. Jermy, Jun., was married, and has left an infant daughter, now heiress to the family property.

THE HON. MISS HARLEY.</

BRANDENBURG
CATHEDRAL.

THE removal of the sittings of the National Assembly of Prussia from Berlin to Brandenburg has been so prominent a feature of the recent intelligence from that country, as to render the new location a subject of interest to our readers. This adaptation of "the House of Prayer" to secular purposes was, to say the least of it, a most unscrupulous conversion.

The Cathedral is built of stone, at various periods, ranging from the foundation in the thirteenth century to the last restoration in 1836: it is part Byzantine, and part Gothic, in style: the interior, which is modern, is plain and unimpressive. The edifice gives its name of the "Dom" to one quarter of the town of Brandenburg, and the Chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over half of the island on which it stands.

Our Illustration shows the western end of the Cathedral, with the principal entrance; and the house on the right was the temporary abode of General Brandenburg.

GOLD IN CANADA.—The *New York Express* states that Professor B. Silliman, who has recently made an exploration of the "gold region" of Canada, gives an account of his examinations of masses of gold found in the valley of the Chaudiere. They were firmly imbedded in what appeared to be slate, but which is probably a concrete of detritus, cemented by oxide of iron. The presence here of mineralogical features similar to those observed in other gold regions, affords grounds for the hope that this may become a rich auriferous region. As yet no excavations have been made on any scale of magnitude sufficient to warrant an opinion of the actual wealth of the deposit. A few tons of gravel have, however, been washed in a rude way with the Berks rocker, which have yielded about four dollars of gold to the ton of gravel.



THE CATHEDRAL OF BRANDENBURG.

embroidery from the fingers of a Queen of the fourteenth century, in which it is calculated there are thirty miles of needlework in gold thread.

Prague is full of palaces, but many of them have a most desolate appearance, as their owners are absentees, and reside in Vienna. The University, too, which, in the beginning of the 15th century, contained more than 20,000 students, counted, in 1840, not more than 1700.

Of the four millions of inhabitants in Bohemia, three millions are Czechs—that is, of Slavonic origin; the rest are Germans and Jews, the latter of whom amount, in Prague only, to ten thousand—that is, nearly a tenth of the population. They occupy a crowded district of the Old Town, called the Jews' Quarter, which also includes an extensive cemetery, and the streets of which are frightfully narrow, crooked, and dirty. The people here are so crowded to-

DEATH OF SCHWANTHALER, THE SCULPTOR.

We regret to record the death of this eminent sculptor, in his forty-seventh year. He had long been a martyr to gout, which, in all probability, led to the breaking up of his system at this early age. Schwanthaler showed at an early age a love for the arts. He was first destined to the study of the sciences; and employed himself, when a boy, in the deepest study of Homer and the Greek tragedians. The death of his father compelled him to take to the business of statuary—a profession which had existed in the family for generations, and which was that of



SCHWANTHALER, THE SCULPTOR.

his father and uncle. In the Academy of Arts at Munich, Schwanthaler did not find that support which he deserved. The director, Langer, a pedantic man, considered him too free and independent in his notions; and it was in opposition to that person's opinions that Schwanthaler followed the lectures on archaeology at the Lyceum of Thiersch. The quickness with which he became a proficient in drawing from the antique, and the talent he possessed for composition, are shown by the first great work which he undertook. This was a large silver *épergne*, a commission from King Maximilian I. It was to be placed in the midst of a *plateau*, with a border of upright figures, to represent the procession of the Gods of Olympus to the Palace of Jupiter. Schwanthaler began the work; but before it was near being completed King Maximilian died. That portion of it, however, which was finished is described as being very beautiful. King Ludwig and the Duke Maximilian now extended their patronage to Schwanthaler, who executed for the latter the myth of Bacchus, in a series of relief compositions for the frieze of a room in his palace. King Ludwig, however, was his greatest patron; he entrusted to Schwanthaler the execution of all his most favourite ideas in connexion with sculpture; including the statues of painters in the Pinakothek, the protectors of plastic art in the niches of the Glyptothek, the dramatic poets on the staircase of the theatre at Munich, and the compositions for the pediments of the Glyptothek, the *Industrie-gebäude*, and the Walhalla; besides many other relief pieces also at the Glyptothek and in the Royal Palace.

Schwanthaler resided mostly at Munich, where his large *atelier* was always filled with numerous works for the various European Sovereigns, nobility, &c. The *atelier* is situated in the Leuben-strasse, on the way to the Theresien-weise. It is divided into two parts, one on each side of the street, and it occupies no less than six saloons of considerable size, besides the dwelling-house. The reader has already become familiar with some of Schwanthaler's works in England, especially by the casts of the statues of Goethe, Mozart, Richter, and other productions. But by far the greater number are unknown in this country; and too many of them are necessarily of so local an interest as to have but few attractions except for Bavarians, who may be well acquainted with the details of the history of their own land. Among his statues of colossal size are those of the ex-King Ludwig, of Duke Albert of Bavaria, of Marshals Tilly and Wrede, Kriemeyer (the jurist), Rudolph of Hapsburgh, Jean Paul Richter (a delightful work, full of character and intellectuality), and the Margrave Frederick Alexander of Brandenburg. There are also in the sculptor's *atelier* models of the monuments erected to commemorate the completion of the Grand Canal of the Maine and Danube, of the bas-reliefs and groups which are to adorn the exterior of the Ruhmeshalle, and also of four magnificent figures representing the four provinces of Bavaria.

Among the works executed for foreign monarchs, nobles, cities, &c., are, the grand statues of Goethe (for Frankfort) and the Grand Duke of Baden; and a noble fountain, with five statues. This is one of the finest works of the sculptor. Each statue represents one of the rivers flowing into the Danube, and the artist has with astonishing skill rendered in the several figures the peculiar characteristics of each river. There are also colossal statues of Mozart, of Bernadotte, and of many others. Among the statues of the natural size are a Madonna; two nymphs dancing; two other nymphs; a group, "Flore and Mercure"; and a number of statues of Bohemian heroes.

Among the most remarkable things to be seen in the other saloons is the model of a colossal group of 15 statues, representing the Battle of Arminius with the Romans. This adorns the exterior of the Walhalla. There is immense spirit in this work. Besides this, there are also very many figures of various kinds, which adorn the new triumphal arch at the entrance to the town at the further end of the Ludwig-strasse.

Schwanthaler has also executed a very large group for the Duke of Devonshire; and a Nymph, ordered by the Earl Fitzwilliam, and now at Wentworth House. Among the sculptor's works, too, is a series of very fine bas-reliefs, taken from Hesiod—most of which were ordered by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Wurtemberg.

Schwanthaler held, of course, a high position among contemporary artists. In Germany he was placed at the head of the sculptors of the day; but it is always difficult to pronounce a judgment on such subjects. It appears to us that although he will be hereafter most known in connexion with his illustrations of Bavarian nationality, yet that his genius suffered by his having been obliged to devote his mind so exclusively to the ideas and forms of the middle ages, when his own natural taste led him to the study and emulation of the ancients. Still, he was undoubtedly an artist of great genius, but his works were characterised rather by grandeur than beauty. A series of statues of Czech heroes and heroines, which he had been commissioned from Bohemia to execute, are interrupted by his death.

The remains of the sculptor have found a resting-place provisionally in the tomb of General Heidegger, until that shall be completed which the King was building for him and his friend, the late Director Gartner.

We annex a Portrait of Schwanthaler—a good physical likeness, and something more: there is a fine intellectuality in his face, and especially in his forehead.

We have engraved two of Schwanthaler's finest works—his statue of Goethe, at Frankfort, in No. 135 of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*; and the sculptor's colossal statue of "Bavaria," very vividly described in one of our Traveling Contributor's "Flying Sheets," dated Munich, Nov. 12, 1847, in No. 290 of our Journal.

DARING BURGLARY NEAR BIRMINGHAM.—On Friday morning se'nnight, a daring burglary took place at a farm-house, called Winfield, about seven miles from Birmingham, on the Stockford road, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Sly, a man of eccentric habits, about seventy-eight years of age; his only companion being Mrs. Mary Shaw, his housekeeper, not a great many years his junior. The old man sold some houses, a few months ago, to the Stour Valley Railway Company, for about £700, which sum he insisted on having in gold; and, thinking that notes were dangerous, and banks unsafe, he kept the sovereigns in his house. The burglars, of whom there were several, seem to have been acquainted with Sly's habits and the state of his purse; and about two o'clock on the night mentioned they entered his house through the window of his own bedroom, and, while one of the ruffians held him down and bound him, enjoining silence by threats of death from pistol, and another imposed similar conditions on the aged housekeeper, a deal box by the old man's bedside was broken open, and the whole of the sovereigns extracted. The robbers then decamped. Four men are in custody on suspicion.

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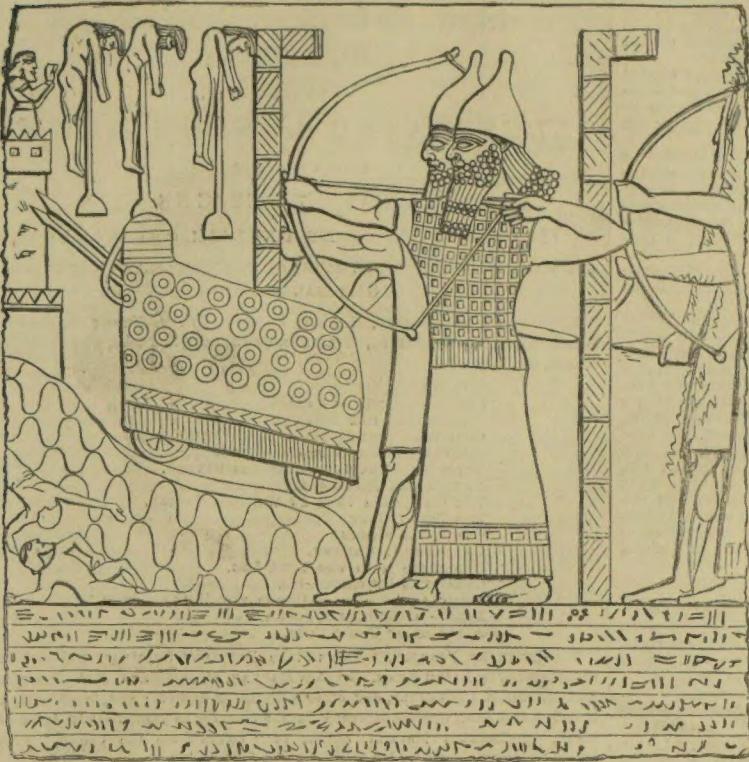
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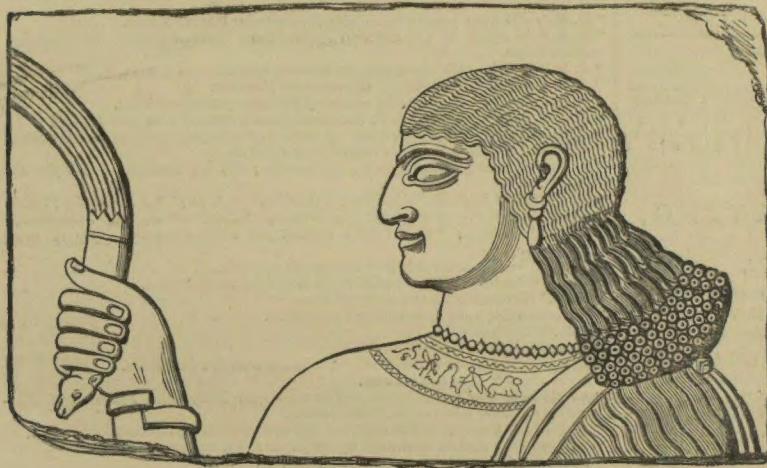
THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES LATELY RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



THE SIEGE.—IMPALEMENT OF PRISONERS.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

In accordance with our expressed desire to convey precise Illustrated Information upon subjects which but for the means we present would be unattainable by a large portion of the British public, we resume our former articles on the Sculptures from Nimroud, by describing those which have recently arrived; and regret that the impediments thrown in the way of our artists by the British Museum have hitherto retarded an account which we were desirous of supplying some weeks ago. As it is, we owe our acknowledgments entirely to the courtesy of Mr. John Murray, who, after expending several thousands in getting up two extensive works upon the subject—"Layard's Illustrations of the Monuments



THE CUP-BEARER TO THE KING OF NINEVEH.

of Nineveh" (with 100 folio plates), and "Layard's Narrative of Researches and Discoveries in Nineveh"—has most generously placed such drawings as we required at our disposal; notwithstanding that by so doing he affords us an opportunity of preceding the publication of the works in question by some days, and we thus cordially thank Mr. Murray for his liberality.

The fruits of Mr. Layard's excavations which we have now under notice, were sunk in the Jumna during their voyage to England, and are stated to have suffered considerable damage from their submersion; whilst we ourselves can vouch for the irreparable injury to the smaller and more fragile remains—such as glass and ivory—the consequences of careless unpacking and repacking; nevertheless, enough has been preserved to confirm the interest which already attached to these Scriptural antiquities.

The present importation comprises twenty bassi-reliefs, four slabs of cunei-

form inscriptions, a black marble obelisk, terra cotta vases, many of which have a blue vitrified glaze, like that used by the ancient Egyptians; fragments of bronze platings of arms and legs of chairs; elegantly carved fragments of sculptured ivory, some of which are gilt; three engraved rolling seals, one being of transparent glass; an Egyptian ornament, some cornelian and other beads, a silver ring, bronze nail with gilt head, one small bronze statuette of a sheep, two ditto of stags, and seventeen of crouching lions, varying in size from one inch up to twelve inches in length.

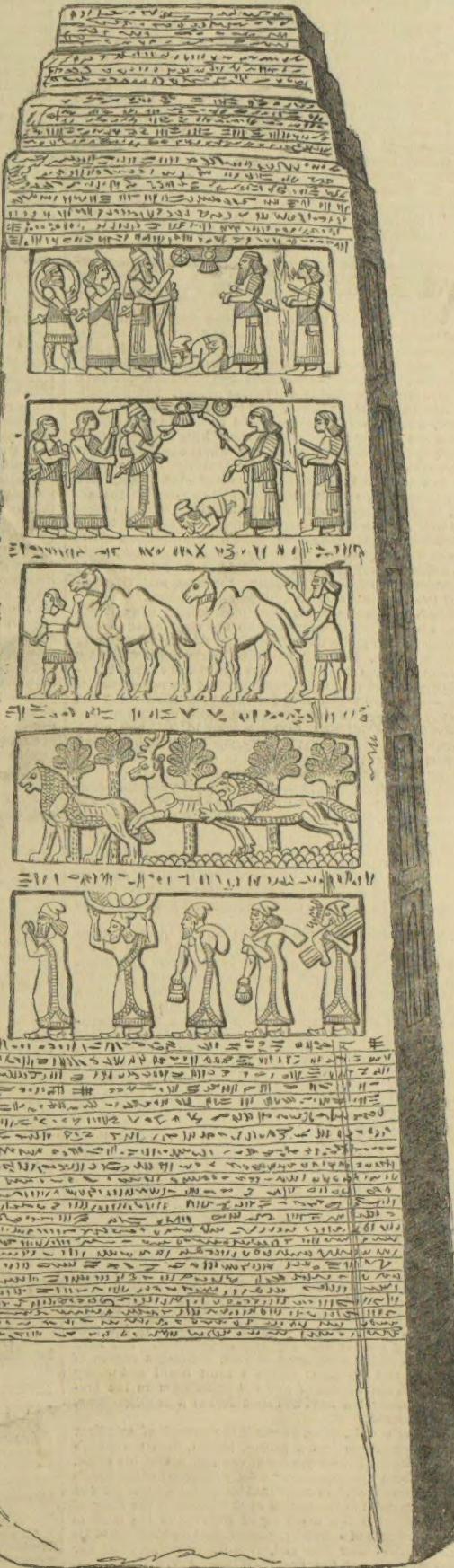
In our former papers, it may be remembered that we attempted an arrangement of the friezes, by which a consecutive story was made out, and our notion was, in some instances, supported by the fact of some of the slabs being consecutive pieces of the same history. The new friezes are not as suggestive of a regular story, but still we will try to follow out a similar arrangement, and suppose that the connecting links may yet be forthcoming, or may be found amongst the engravings from Mr. Layard's drawings, which are now about to appear. The reliefs consist of four subjects illustrative of the attack and conquest of several fortified places, representations of divisions of the Great King's army, figures of divinities, and several fragments of sculpture of similar stamp.

The first relief represents the attack on a fortress by the army of the Great King typified by two bearded and one beardless figure: two of the figures, habited in long robes, are discharging arrows at the citadel; whilst the third, who wears a short tunic, holds in his right hand a dagger, and with his left sustains a high moveable breast-work, which extends from the ground to considerably above the heads of the besiegers, who are thus effectually screened. Immediately in front of this breast-work are three trees, two being of the palm kind, which are growing out of what we assume to be water, if the same conventional mode of representation is carried throughout; but, as it is not the nature of such trees to grow in water, and the termination is singularly abrupt, we conclude that there is no intention to signify a city surrounded by water, but that a stream has been suddenly turned against it by the enemy. Only one man is upon the walls, and he is discharging his arrows at the besiegers.

The next relief is a continuation of the attack, and most interestingly indicates that the military operations of this early period closely resemble those of the present day, for the assailants are fighting in ranks under cover of a moveable wicker breast-work, and immediately before the troops is a war-engine on wheels, and covered by a hanging. This engine is impelled against the walls up a levelled roadway on the rocky ascent upon which the city is built; and the two spears attached have already effected a breach in a tower, upon the top of which a man stands with hands extended, as if asking for a truce. In front of the walls, and within view of the citizens, are three men impaled, as a warning to the besieged; and below, as if fallen from the walls, are a dying man and a

headless body, the head having doubtless been removed for the purpose of numbering the slain, as in modern eastern warfare. The shield-bearer, as in the last frieze, is clad in a short tunic, whilst the Bowman wears a long fringed dress, and a breast-plate: both have a form of cap not before shown on these remains. This slab having been curtailed on the right side, the rearmost figures are only partially indicated, and cannot therefore be described; but, like the last, it shows the cramp and drill-holes by which it was secured to the wall, and to the slabs above. (See Engraving.)

The third frieze is unquestionably the final assault upon the city, the citadel of which is strongly fortified by double ranges of embattled walls, the lowest even being higher than a full-grown date-tree seen on the outside. The city is built in a plain, and surrounded by a moat. The determined activity of the besiegers is



THE OBELISK.

shown by the artificial earth-work which they have raised to elevate their wheeled tower and enable it to command the walls; whilst, farther off, the soldiers are felling the fruit trees, devastating the country, and advancing with



THE PASSAGE OF THE RIVER.

spear and shield. The fight is vigorously maintained on both sides; the bowmen in the moveable castle, and the besieged behind within the battlements, displaying equal and fatal earnestness, as is intimated by the dead falling into the ditch beneath.

The next frieze might, in the order of subject, conclude the history of the last described, as it represents a city built in a plain, and may therefore refer to the same conquest. The city contains a high citadel, and the walls are defended at regular distances by towers, both towers and walls being surmounted by battlements, and farther protected by a moat. All the entrances of the city are closed, but against the principal gate are directed two of the before-mentioned moveable war engines, though apparently inactive, as there is no one to work them; neither are there any people within the city, where the only thing visible is a solitary date-tree in full bearing. At a short distance outside the walls, and as if issuing from some unimportant gate, is a car, drawn by oxen, and conveying a young man, with, for the first time in any of the sculptures that we have seen, a woman and child carrying household utensils; the whole design intimating, as we conceive, the total desolation and abandonment of the city, neither man, woman, nor child being left within it: "And behold this day they are a desolation, and no man dwelleth therein." (Jeremiah, c. 44, v. 2.) In the space above the car stands a man attired in the long fringed robe and other particulars of the costume of the subjects of the Great King, carrying a wand, from which we infer he is a herald or messenger, and that the evacuation of the city is not a voluntary act, but by command of the conqueror.

The fifth relief represents a beardless person introducing four bearded prisoners, whose hands are tied behind them. The hands and a foot of another figure are seen behind, showing that the slab is imperfect; and, on examination, we find that the side, top, and bottom margins, have been chopped off! It is unnecessary to describe the dress of the beardless figure, or eunuch, as it is the same as we have so minutely detailed in our former papers; but his attitude is quite different, the left arm being raised, as if commanding a halt in the presence of some superior, who, we may suppose, would be found in the adjoining frieze. The prisoners are simply habited in a short kilt, having neither cap nor fillet on the head, nor sandals on the feet. The whole execution of the work is of the rudest character.

The next frieze gives us a novel and most interesting scene—the passage of a river by the army of the Great King and his allies. It will be seen, by the accompanying Engraving, that the men are all unencumbered by cloths or accoutrements, which, as well as the war chariots, are being conveyed in boats; the horses, likewise relieved of all trappings, are guided by swimmers, all of whom, whether soldiers or grooms, are supported by skins, which they hold with the left hand, and inflate as they progress, the right hand being used to propel and direct their course. Immediately preceding the boat with the chariots is another rowed by two men, and containing domestic furniture.

The succeeding five reliefs represent winged men, or divinities, two of them holding in the left hand a basket, and presenting with the right a pine cone; the dress and attitude being precisely like that of the larger divinity we formerly described. Of the remaining three, two only have the horned cap, whilst the third has a circlet of rosettes round the head. The right hand of each is elevated, as if in the act of prayer; and the left holds a branch of five pomegranates dependent from one stem—a symbol which may indicate that this divinity has some affinity to that of Damascus, in whose temple the King of Syria used to lean on the hand of the captain of his host, in prostrating himself before the idol; as the word "Rimmon," the name of that divinity, signifies "pomegranate." (2 Kings, c. 5, v. 18.) This apparent relationship to the divinity of Damascus would lead us to infer that these figures are from a more ancient palace, or at least an older part of the same structure, than that in which the vulture-headed god was found; nevertheless, the style and freshness of the sculpture lead us to draw an opposite conclusion, and to conjecture that this pomegranate-emblazoned divinity, became the prevailing worship after the death of Sennacherib, perhaps during the reign of Esarhaddon.

The twelfth frieze represents two of the cavalry of the Great King, armed with bows and spear, and wearing the conical cap with ear-pieces; coats of mail, or breast-plates; their legs encased in chain armour, over which they wear boots: each holds the reins of his horse in the left hand, in readiness to mount at the word of command.

The thirteenth frieze displays another division of the King's army, likewise awaiting the word of command. The appointments resemble those of the last, excepting that they carry a sword in addition to the bow and spear. "The horseman lifteth up both the bright sword and the glittering spear." (Nahum, c. 3, v. 3.) The background of both these slabs is entirely covered with a succession of regular conical figures, like a diapering, and here and there a stunted tree. We conceive that the intention is to signify a mountainous and barren country, its great extent being indicated by the whole background being covered, hill after hill filling up the space as far as eye can reach. It is worthy of remark that no horse is represented on Egyptian monuments before the building of the Temple of Karnack, and that we do not know of any representation of Egyptian cavalry whatsoever, though a stray horseman or two are occasionally met with amongst the long-robed enemies of the Pharaohs in the battle scenes upon some of the temples.

Number 14 contains a Bowman, with his shield-bearer; and behind them is a rank of slingers, bearded, and their robes having a pendant fringe unlike any we have before seen on these sculptures. The slingers are armed with short swords, and each holds a stone in his left hand, ready to supply the sling. The Bowman is clad in a conical cap with ear-pieces, breast-plate reaching to the waist, and greaves. His companion, the shield-bearer, is in similar costume, except as regards the greaves and beard. The shield is curved, and the top and bottom are protected by sheaths.

The rest of the friezes consist of the following fragments:—A bearded head, with a rose-decorated fillet—the black paint of the hair and beard still remaining; a well-executed head of the King; the King, his umbrella-bearer, and charioteer; head and neck of a colossal human-headed bull, with wings. Similar figures have been found at the entrances of the chambers of the assumed palaces of Nimroud. The legs of another of these bulls are in the present collection, the head having arrived with the first importation. The head and shoulders of an individual of the conquered nations, wearing a turban of three folds, bracelets, armlets, and ear-rings: he has a short beard and woolly hair; his hands are upraised in the attitude of awe and submission in the presence of the Monarch. And, lastly, the head and shoulders of a beardless man, whose robes are richly embroidered.

We have given an Engraving of this, as we esteem it the portrait of an officer of high rank in the Assyrian court—not less a person, indeed, than the King's cup-bearer, if we may judge from what we can see of the insignia of his office, and his *embonpoint*: one to whom was appointed "a daily provision of the King's meat, and of the wine which he drank," in order that he might appear fat and fair, a quality seemingly as essential in the officers of the court of the King of Assyria, as in those who stood before the King of Babylon in the time of Daniel. (Chap. 1, v. 5.) The figure of a divinity, embroidered on the band of his robe, intimates that he was named after that god, if we may argue from our knowledge of the unvarying customs of the East. (Dan. c. 4, v. 8.)

Having thus completed the details of the friezes, we now turn to that monument which has excited the most curiosity and expectation, as being at once the most novel in character, and interesting and comprehensive in itself—we mean the Obelisk, one side of which our Artist has selected for particular examination. The Nimroud Obelisk is 6 feet 6 in. in height; the greatest width at top, 1 foot 5½ inches, and at bottom 2 feet—the width of the two sides being rather less. The marble of which it is made is most defective, and traversed throughout its length by a broad vein of lightish heterogeneous matter. However interesting as a historical record, as a work of art it is by no means comparable to any Egyptian Obelisk, or to that of the Fayoum, which contains quite as many figures. We have but to point out the want of precision, the feeble and slanting lines, unequal spaces where the contrary was intended, and the paucity of invention. The figure of the monument, it will be seen, is not exactly that of an obelisk, for the top is surmounted by three steps, and it is not square in plan: each side is divided into five compartments of sculpture, with cuneiform characters between and at the sides; and the base, for 16 inches in height, is surrounded by entablatures of cuneiform inscription, ranging from 23 to 33 lines.

The View presented by our Engraving conveys the front and most important face of the Obelisk, the first compartment of which represents the Great King, attended by his eunuch and bearded domestic, the captain of his guard, receiving the homage of a newly subjugated people. He seems to be in the act of presenting two arrows and a bow, as insignia of office, to the person who stands erect before him, and who, we may suppose, is thus invested with the government of the province. Between the King and the satrap are two peculiar emblems, the one resembling the winged globe of the Egyptians, the other a star surrounded by a ring: similar emblems occur on other sculptures from the same place, and on the rocks of Nahr-el-Kelb. We conceive one of these emblems to be a contraction of that figure of the Divinity which accompanies the King in battle on one of the large reliefs; but why attended by the globe, which in the next compartment is on the reverse side, we cannot imagine, unless it is intended to signify a presentation of tribute so vast as to occupy from sunrise to sunset.

The second compartment contains the same number of figures, and the arrangement is likewise similar, except that the eunuch behind the King holds an umbrella, the token of sovereignty, and the place of the satrap is occupied by the cup-bearer, with his fly-flap.

The third compartment contains two men, the one leading, and the hindmost driving a camel of the two-humped or Bactrian kind. The dress of the men is that of a people with whom the King has been so often, in previous sculptures, shown to be at war. It consists of the fillet round the head, and short tunics; the feet being without covering. In other compartments of this monument we see bringing elephants, monkeys, and baboons.

The fourth compartment represents a forest in a hilly country, occupied by deer and wolves; and intimates, as we suppose, the vastness of the dominion of the Assyrian monarch, which extended not only over the people, but over the forest and mountains inhabited solely by wild beasts. "And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heaven have been given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all." (Daniel, c. 2, v. 38.)

The last compartment on this side of the Obelisk exhibits a people we have not heretofore seen on any of the sculptures. They are a short-bearded race, and wear a peculiarly-formed cap, the end of which is turned so as to fall over the back of the head, like a Phrygian cap put on hind-side before. The rest of the dress consists of long robes and boots, the same as those who are prostrate at the feet of the King in the first two compartments. They resemble a people shown on the north wall of the Temple of Kalabsha as enemies of Rhamses II. In the present compartment they carry precious wood or bars of metal, baskets with fruit, bags, and bundles; but on others the tribute consists of camels, fringed cloths, and vases of various forms and sizes.

We are satisfied that the purpose of this monument is specially to commemorate the conquest of this new race, and the attitudes of the figures strongly confirm our conjecture; the prostrate position in the first two compartments, and the awe-stricken and supplicatory actions of those who head the processions of tribute-bearers being all indicative of respect or fear, as exhibited in the bended back and knee, which, as they advance, is exchanged for the prostrate posture of homage. The inscription beneath contains twenty-three lines.

The first compartment on the left side of this monument contains a bearded and beardless figure, together with a groom, in the costume of the newly-conquered race, and holding a richly caparisoned horse, the property of the newly-elected governor, and his followers carrying tribute in a richly ornamented box or basket.

And the third compartment represents a bull decorated for the sacrifice; a straight-horned ox, and an animal of the gazelle kind. None of these animals are either led or held; and as the leader is prepared for the sacrifice, we may surmise that they do not appear as tribute, but as evidence of the abundance in the King's dominions. And as it was the custom to sacrifice to the gods those animals destined for the King's table, the bull, the chief of his class, is typically so decorated.

The three remaining compartments of this side, as well as the ten of the two other sides, are all occupied by the bearers of tribute, consisting of animals and precious substances, which our limits will not allow us to detail.

Before dismissing our description of this collection of these curious sculptured remains, we must draw attention to a fact of great importance, as it affects their historical value: we think it has but to be named to excite universal attention. We allude to the fact, that in many slabs the whole of the cuneiform characters beyond the margin of the designs has been cut off. We know not whether this act of desecration has been committed through ignorance, or from a supposition that there was no prospect of decyphering; and though, as yet, little besides a few names and the numerals have been made out, we have every reason to believe that the investigations of intelligent men, both here and abroad, will ere long, afford some successful results; at all events, with the Rosetta Stone before our eyes, we cannot refrain from animadverting upon an act which, considering how few and interesting are the sculptures we can obtain from Nimroud, may involve so serious a loss in the history of that interesting part of the world, and therefore call upon the authorities at home to give such instructions as will prevent the recurrence of similar acts of destruction by future excavators.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—On Monday morning a special general court of the governors of this institution, which was established in 1758, by Sir John Fielding, for the purpose of relieving the female children of indigent persons, bereft of their parents, was held at the asylum, Westminster-bride-road, to elect six female children on the funds of the charity; Mr. W. Evans in the chair. It appeared from the report that upwards of 2400 female orphans had been received, educated, and trained to habits of industry and regularity. Of the 2400 children who had been admitted since the commencement of the institution, 2103 had been placed or apprenticed out, 3 were employed in the house, 160 were at present in the asylum, and 205 had died in the house. Since the year 1796, 710 young women had returned public thanks, and received five guineas each for having faithfully served their apprenticeships. The receipts during the last year, including £500 Consols sold out, and a balance from the preceding year of £1101 17s. 8d., amounted to £6056 6s. 5d.; and the expenditure, including upwards of £1000 in salaries to clergy, chapel officers, matron, &c., and £1005 6s. 7d. for the purchase of stock, amounted to £5606 2s. 5d.; showing a balance over expenditure of £450 4s. The poll closed at three o'clock, when the names of the successful candidates were announced, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 17.—Third Sunday in Advent. The Moon enters her last Quarter at 11h. 13m. A.M.

MONDAY, 18.—Oxford Term ends.

TUESDAY, 19.—Venus sets at 6h. 47m. P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week.

THURSDAY, 21.—St. Thomas. Winter commences.

FRIDAY, 22.—The Sun rises at 8h. 6m., and sets at 3h. 52m.

SATURDAY, 23.—Day breaks at 6h. 1m., and twilight ends at 5h. 58m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 23.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m	M. h m

h 10 | 1 30 | 1 30 | 2 10 | 2 30 | 2 45 | 3 5 | 3 20 | 3 40 | 3 55 | 4 10 | 4 30 | 4 50 | 5 5

In a few Days,

GEMS OF WOOD-ENGRAVING, FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Containing upwards of ONE HUNDRED of the FINEST SPECIMENS of WOOD-ENGRAVING ever produced. Carefully Printed on a warm-tinted plate Paper. With a Critical and Descriptive List of the Subjects; together with

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THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—GRAND BAL MASQUE.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that the Grand ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY NEXT, December 18, and begs to assure the Nobility, Gentry, and his Patrons in general, that the Entertainment will be unequalled brilliancy.

Tickets for the Ball, 10s. 6d.

SPECIAL TICKETS
Dress Circle Lower Gallery 2s
Boxes 3s Upper Gallery 1s
Private Boxes, from 2s 3d upwards.

All persons having demands on the Establishment on account of the Concerts or Bal Masque, will be pleased to send in their accounts immediately, in order that they may be examined and discharged.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MR. ALLCROFT'S TWELFTH ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, DEC. 23, for which the following eminent Artists have accepted engagements:—Mesdames Nissen, Birch, Lucombe, Lablache, Rainforth, Poole, E. Birch, Novello, Bell, Miran, Bassano, Williams, and Mdlle. de Roissi; Messrs. Harrison, Sims Reeves, F. Lablache, Travers, C. Brabham, H. Phillips, Leffler, Allan, and Mr. Henry Russell; also the Dumbarton Serenaders. Solo Performers—M. Thalberg and Mdlme. Dulcken, Kenie, Richardson, Lazarus, Thrivall, and Mr. F. Chatterton. Conductors—M. Benedict and Mr. Lavenu.—Leader, Mr. Thrivall.—Stalls, 7s; boxes, 5s; pit, 3s; gallery, 2s. Private boxes, two guineas.—Private boxes, stalls, tickets, and places to be had at Mr. ALLCROFT'S Opera and Theatre Agency Office, 18, New Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, from 11 till 5.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—DUMBOLTON'S SERENADES.—This celebrated Troupe, whose performances have excited universal admiration throughout the United States, will repeat their popular ETIOPHIAN ENTERTAINMENTS at the above Theatre on MONDAY and FRIDAY NEXT (no Performance on Wednesday, 20th December). The Programme will include a variety of Original Songs, Glees, &c., entirely new to this country, written and composed expressly for this company.—Doors open at Eight.—Boxes, 4s; pit, 2s.—Boxes and Stalls at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, from 11 till 5.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—CHRISTMAS HOLY-DAYS.—On WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, and THURSDAY, DEC. 28, Mr. LOVE will give

ENTERTAINMENTS at the INSTITUTION, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square.—On Monday, January 1, and Tuesday, Jan. 2, he will appear at The Royal Albert Rooms, Bristol.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, at the Assembly Rooms, Stroud.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, at the Town Hall, Chipping-north.—On Friday, Jan. 5, and Saturday (Morning), Jan. 6, at the Assembly Rooms, Bath.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, and Friday, Feb. 2, at the Star Rooms, Oxford.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, at the Town Hall, Abingdon.—Begin at Eight.—Books to be had at the doors, price 6d. First-class seats, 2s; Second-class, 1s.

NOTICE.—THE ROYAL CYCLORAMA and MUSIC HALL.—An entirely new Establishment, in Albany-street, Regent's-park, will shortly be opened, with a Colossal Moving CYCLORAMA of LISBON; terminating with the Great Earthquake and Destruction of the City, in 1755.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M.

ROBERT-HOUDIN will have the honour to repeat his extraordinary SOIREES MAGISTICKES every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENING, until the end of the Christmas Vacation. Doors open at 8. The Programme will include numerous Experiments, entirely new, composed and invented by Robert-Houdin expressly for these Performances.

Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, from 11 till 5.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On SATURDAY, DEC. 23, will be repeated Handel's Oration, MESSIAH. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of nearly 700 Performers.—Tickets, 3s; Reserved Seats, 5s each, may be had of the principal Musicians; at the office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. BOWLEY, 33, Charing-cross.

THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES

on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Dr. RYAN, at Half-past Three daily, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. A Lecture on Voltaic Electricity, and the Electric Light, on the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'clock, by Dr. Bachhofer. Also on Practical Medicine, at Two o'clock. The Microscope; the PHANTASMAGORIA, by Childe, at Eight o'clock. Diver and Diving Bell. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s.; schools, Half-price.

WALHALLA.—SALLE de VALENTINO, Leicester-square.

—MONS. A. MUSARD.—The Public is respectfully informed that an engagement has

been concluded with this celebrated Artist, as Musical Conductor, who will appear on MONDAY next, when will be performed some of Musard's most admired Compositions. The Band has been entirely re

allowed a crest. A younger son has a right to the full arms and quarterings of the family from which he derives. When two crests are correctly borne, it is either from the wearer having taken a second surname, or from a specific grant. "Erechtheum."—Sir Frederick Thesiger did, we believe, formerly practise at the Palace Court, as one of admitted Barristers.

"H. M."—A commission may be obtained after the age of 18.

"Amicus" kindly corrects an error in our memoir of Sir John Barrow. The wife of the present Baronet is sister of Mrs. Croker, and not niece of the Right Hon. J. W. Croker.

"E. S. T."—The introduction of some superior officer is usual, but not absolutely necessary. Tuesday is, we believe, the day.

"F. J. V. E."—Burke's "Landed Gentry" forms three volumes, and costs two guineas and a half.

"A Weymouth Correspondent."—Otho, King of Greece, is married to Maria Frederica Amelia, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

"Cottrin."—Reubens came to England, on a diplomatic mission, in the reign of Charles I. A reference to the Almanac de Gotha of this year, will ascertain all the titles borne by the Royal family of France.

"An Old Subscriber," Leicester.—We will look into the interesting point suggested, and endeavour to supply the required information.

"A Constant Subscriber," Wells.—Charles II. was the first to coin copper farthings for England. Queen Anne's farthings are not difficult to obtain. Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, has several.

"Marie."—The Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius. Worth from 2s. to 5s.

"Herefordiensis" not only misunderstands, but misquotes the article which he criticises. If he will read it again he will find that the contradiction, which in one sentence he calls apparent, and in another real, does not exist, either in the spirit or words of the article; and that we made no pretensions to expound prophecy, either scriptural or unscriptural.

"A Constant Reader."—Mehul's song, from "Joseph," "Ere infancy's bud," may be procured at any music-seller's.

"Nabucco or Nino."—Verdi's "Nabucco" was styled at Her Majesty's Theatre "Nino," the name being changed on account of the objection to perform an opera drawn from biblical history.

"C. C." Oxford.—Any music warehouse in London will undertake to supply the organs required.

"J. N. B."—The numbers of Mozart's trios vary in the German, French, and English music-sellers: we have not an edition to refer to.

"Bottle."—Maria is the Count of Candia, and was born in Sardinia. He was an officer in the Guards, and his family is one of the oldest in Italy.

"Stockport."—Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street, could supply the words of the "Stabat Mater."

"J. H."—Inquire of any music-publisher in Edinburgh, or Duff and Hodgson, Oxford-street.

"Heraldicus."—Our correspondent is evidently a wag; but we cannot afford time to answer his jokes about Verdi's operas.

"Ernani."—Verdi is alive, and is under engagements to produce operas in Paris and St. Petersburg. He is now in the former capital. His "Jerusalem" was the "Lombardi" story, with additional music. As to the comparative merits of Harold, Halévy, Auber, and Verdi, we rank the last as justly placed in our correspondent's list.

"A Correspondent."—Snipes are not game; you may shoot them upon your own ground without a license, but you must not trespass to do so.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Not ultimately, if the holder proves that he has a good title to the notes.

"Anna."—Sal volatile and ammonia are not the same; sal volatile containing ammonia, combined with aromatics.

* * * We are authorised to contradict the statement made in our Foreign Musical News of last week, that Mille. Merle is the half-sister of Mrs. Beckett.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Cobbold's Voice from the Mount.—Life of W. Collins, R.A.—Post-Office London Directory.—The Art of Illumination.—The Shakspeare Almanack.—Menzel's History of Germany.—Miller's Philosophy of History.—Lamartine's Three Months in Power.—The Preacher.—Winds and the Waves.—Jenkins on Education.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

THE results of the Presidential Election in France, as far as they are yet ascertained, show a large majority for M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. In most of the districts, the number of suffrages he has obtained are as two, three, and even four to one, compared with those registered for General Cavaignac. In some towns, as Amiens, the electors are unanimous in favour of M. Bonaparte. The votes offered for M. de Lamartine, M. Ledru-Rollin, and M. Raspail are few, and would not merit notice, except for the significant proof they afford of the fickleness of popular opinion with regard to M. de Lamartine, once the idol of the nation. M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Raspail can scarcely have been called candidates. Had they formally solicited the suffrages of their adherents, they would undoubtedly have stood in a higher position; especially M. Raspail, who would have received the support of the Communists, Cabellists, and Fourierists, who swarm in Paris, Lyons, Rouen, and other populous towns. There is no reason for the belief that any returns from remoter districts, or the final summing up and verification of the votes, will alter the relative numbers for the two candidates. M. Louis Napoleon may therefore be looked upon as the elected President of the French Republic. The nation has pronounced;—and for good or for evil, has nominated for its chief ruler a man of whom no one in France knows anything that is not foolishly ambitious, except that he is the nephew and representative of the greatest tyrant that ever ruled over France, and the most mischievous man that was ever permitted to be the scourge of humanity. Never did the principle of universal suffrage receive a greater blow than has been administered to it by this proof of the reverence paid by the French multitude to the memory of Napoleon—a man whose name, had he not died in exile and captivity, would have been as execrated, even by Frenchmen, as it is now adored. "Il nous faut un nom," sings M. Barthélémy, the author, who, in conjunction with M. Méry, some twenty years ago, wrote the notorious poem, "The Son of the Man," and whose Bonapartist affections have broken out again with more than their pristine virulence. "We must have a name," he exclaims; and the French have got it.

We hope that it will be of the service they expect, and that in addition to the name which they have chosen they will find an honest man attached to it. However this may be, it is certain that the great democratic Republic has expressed its dislike or distrust of the principle that called it into existence, by making choice of an individual whose only claims are derived from his hereditary descent, when it had the power and the opportunity to support a principle more in accordance with its origin. We must not, however, do M. Louis Napoleon injustice. Though he have been chosen by a glory-loving people merely because his uncle gained battles for their fathers, it is possible that the elected may prove wiser than the electors. He may rise to the height of his own position. He may be animated by the best intentions. He may desire sincerely to found upon a stable basis the Republic of which he is the creature; and he may possess abilities which he has never yet had an opportunity to display. We sincerely trust that it will prove so. At all events he will have a difficult game to play, if he attempt to play false with the Republic. The men who made the Revolution have not shown themselves very fit for the task of governing a great nation. In office they have been little. In opposition they may be great. The unpopularity that always follows power like its shadow has adhered to them. They will now, if they be wise, retire into constitutional opposition, and respect the choice of the people. If they do so the unpopularity of power will, in due time, settle upon their successors, and General Cavaignac, M. Marrast, and their friends will become popular in their turn. The odium of taxation and the blame of all the distress and calamity that the French nation is fated to undergo before it can settle down into its old quietude and industry, will be laid upon the shoulders of the new President and his ministers; the Republican phalanx, composed of leaders who now differ from each other on minor points of policy, will on the other hand postpone or forget their differences and become firm and united. They will be a power in the Assembly and in the nation, which Louis Napoleon, and M. Thiers, and all the statesmen of the old régime whom he will gather around him, will find it inexpedient to

outrage or despise. In fact, if Louis Napoleon be honest, he may prove a better President than his competitor for that perilous dignity. As it would be unjust at present to throw doubts upon his honesty, let us presume that he is so. Yet we must confess, that whatever we may hereafter think of him, we should have thought much better of the French people if they had not elected him.

THE differences between the Pope and his subjects seem to increase. His people, while they express the warmest attachment for his person, take care to treat his orders with disobedience, if not with contempt; and the Pope himself fulminates proclamations, which read more like religious bulls denouncing wrath against unbelievers, than the political state papers of a constitutional Sovereign. Shortly after his arrival at Gaeta his Holiness despatched an ordination to Cardinal Castracani at Rome, declaring void all the acts of the Mamiani Ministry, and superseding the Chambers and the Government by a State Commission. Cardinal Castracani communicated the document to the President of the Chamber, and a meeting hastily convoked assembled at midnight on the 3rd inst. to consider it. No sooner did the gentlemen named in the State Commission hear of the honour intended for them, than they either declined to act, or fled from Rome. The President, in introducing the rescript, stated that it came before them in no official form. It was dated from a fortress in a foreign territory, and he had yet to learn that a Monarch absent without leave from his dominions could expect deference from his constitutional subjects. The Pope had alleged that he was under restraint in Rome, and that he had fled to be at liberty, but his people were not satisfied that he was more free under the guardianship of Neapolitan bayonets. He could not even consider the rescript as the spontaneous emanation of the Pope's own mind. The Chamber, after deliberating all night, issued a proclamation in the morning declaring its unanimous opinion that the rescript addressed to Cardinal Castracani was informal and invalid, as it was countersigned by no responsible Minister. The proclamation added, that the Chamber had no personal knowledge that the Pope was not acting under restraint, and that a deputation of both Houses should be appointed to wait on his Holiness and request his return to his own dominions.

Had the Pope proceeded to Malta, as was his original intention, his flight might not have produced an injurious effect on his personal popularity. The democracy of Rome, Ancona, Fogliano, Pesuglia, Forli, and other towns, look, however, with jealous mistrust on his residence in the Neapolitan territory; and the praises lavished by the Pontiff, both in his public prayers, and in his short addresses to the King and Royal Family of Naples, upon the "faithful army" of that State, betoken a reliance upon physical force for the re-conquest of his lost position, which is far from satisfactory to his people. M. Mamiani has announced to the Chamber of Deputies that the Ministers, in order to fulfil the promise they made to the people on assuming office, have determined to proclaim forthwith a Constituent Assembly for the whole of Italy. He, in consequence, demanded of the Chamber the necessary authority to commence negotiations with the other Italian States for this purpose, beginning with Tuscany. The mission of the Constituent Assembly will be to frame a federal pact, which, whilst it shall respect the existence of isolated States by leaving their form of Government and their fundamental laws unchanged, will secure the liberty, the union, and the absolute independence of Italy. The draft of a bill to this effect has been received, and ordered to be printed for distribution among the members.

Rome remains perfectly tranquil, and all the principal towns of the Papal States have given in their adhesion to the Ministry.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Saturday last, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the younger branches of the Royal Family, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, walked in the gardens early in the morning. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Viscountess Canning, as Lady-in-Waiting, the Hon. Miss Dawson, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, and Colonel Bouvier, attended divine service subsequently, at Whippingham Church. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours went to the Roman Catholic Church at West Cowes.

On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert drove to Ryde. Colonel Berkeley Drummond, the Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty, left Osborne during the morning. Lord Elphinstone, Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty, arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, to be in attendance during the period of the Court remaining at Osborne.

On Wednesday Prince Albert embarked on board the "Fairy," at Osborne Pier, and proceeded on board the "Ajax" steam guard-ship, to witness the experiments with the new steam propeller, fitted in that vessel.

Lord and Lady John Russell are staying at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

The Earl and Countess Grey have gone on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON is staying at Brighton.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The preparations for the forthcoming dramatic representation at this Royal residence are rapidly approaching completion. The room selected for the purpose is the apartment looking over the North Terrace, formerly called the "King's Drawingroom," but since her Majesty's accession to the throne designated "The Reubens Room"—a number of the *chefs d'œuvre* of that master decorating the walls, which are hung with crimson silk damask, bearing the initials G.R. within the motto and garter of the order of that illustrious fraternity. Across the northern end of this room the proscenium will be erected, the recess of the noble oriel window, which occupies nearly the whole of that end of the room, adding great depth to the stage. The southern half of the apartment will be furnished with faintlings, forms, and ottomans for the use of her Majesty and the Court, with the Royal visitors. From the dimensions of the room, it is evident that the audience is not expected to be a numerous one.

MARRIAGE OF SIR HENRY LYTTON BULWER.—The late British Minister at Madrid, and the Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary Wellesley, youngest daughter of the late Lord Cowley, and niece of the Duke of Wellington, were married on Saturday evening last, by special license, at Hatfield House, the Marquis of Salisbury's seat, in Hertfordshire. The Rev. Gerald Wellesley, assisted by the Rev. F. J. Faithfull (rector of Hatfield), and the Rev. B. Starkey, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by her noble and gallant uncle, the Duke of Wellington. The bride and bridegroom, after the usual attestation of the marriage, left Hatfield House, in a chaise and four, for Knebworth Hall, the country seat of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., near Stevenage. The nuptial festivities were kept up until midnight, when the distinguished company invited to witness the ceremony separated.

ARRIVAL OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE DUC D'AUMALE.—Lately a number of packages belonging to the ex-Royal Family of France arrived at Folkestone from Paris, and were forwarded to the Queen's warehouse in London, under the official seal of the Customs. The Duc d'Aumale was present last week at the examination of the cases, which contained, besides a variety of miscellaneous articles, some valuable old china, richly-embroidered African saddles and horse trappings, together with swords, daggers, guns, pistols, &c., all of a very costly description. Several of the arms were of the most elaborate workmanship, and highly ornamented with diamonds and other precious stones. The Duke explained that many of these had been made presents to him by the friendly chiefs of Algeria, during his residence there as Governor of the province.

REMARKABLE METEORS.—A most brilliant and singular meteor was seen at East Linton on Sunday evening last, about half-past six. It was first observed near six degrees to the east of the star Alioth in the Great Bear, and descended in a particular line till it reached the edge of a dark cloud, a little above the horizon, immediately before reaching which it seemed to stop in its progress, and burst in the most grand and brilliant manner, lighting up the whole northern hemisphere for an instant, as splendidly as any aurora we ever witnessed. To the eye, when falling, it appeared of the size of the planet Venus when seen through a telescope of very high power. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night a large ball of red fire was observed at an elevation of from two to three hundred feet above the Patrick-road, Glasgow, rapidly moving northward, and, on reaching over Sandyford-place, it exploded with the sound of a hard-shot large cannon's discharge, shedding a stream of brilliant white light, and a shower of fire, like falling stars, scattered all around. The night was very dark at the time, but when the explosion occurred it became for an instant bright as day. About twenty-five to thirty minutes after, another ball, in size and splendour similar, after streaming along the same rage, burst, with a corresponding noise, light, and a shower of starry material, over Sandyford-place House, so that part of the meteoric fragments alighted above the roof of that residence.—*Glasgow Courier*.

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand that Dr. Bowring, whose eminent qualifications as a linguist are so well known, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Canton. The learned gentleman has long been in a state of health which required his residence in a warmer climate. We believe that Sir J. Walmsley will succeed Dr. Bowring in the representation of Bolton.—*Times*.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday, James Kelly, a young man of 24 years of age, who was charged with having, on the 15th of September last, murdered Elizabeth Norris, at Stockport, because she had rejected his addresses, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to death.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The official returns for Paris and the environs render Louis Napoleon's majority greater than that represented by the non-official account of the poll previously published in the journals, the numbers being—For Louis Napoleon, 198,484; and for General Cavaignac, 95,558; out of 341,829, the aggregate number polled; the rest being divided among the other candidates, Ledru-Rollin, Raspail, Lamartine, &c. The returns from the provinces continued in favour of Napoleon.

On Thursday, M. Marrast was re-elected President of the National Assembly.

PRUSSIA.

In Berlin, the law authorities, on the 12th inst., decided that the new Constitution is not to have the force of law until it shall have been confirmed by the Chambers; and, until then, that the old laws shall remain in operation.

ITALY.

ROME.—From Rome we learn that at the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, M. Mamiani having expressed a desire to resign the office confided to him by the people and the Assembly, the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) energetically combated his resolution, and urged him to convocate a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, which would be the sovereign judge of the question at issue between the people and the Pope. The President afterwards read a letter from M. Lunati, resigning the Ministry of Finance. M. Sereni, Minister of Justice, had also retired from the Cabinet; and the portfolio of Finance devolved on M. Sterbini, and that of Justice on M. Mazzarelli.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the fifteenth annual meeting of the members of this society was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Mr. George Bennett in the chair. The committee, in their report, stated that 126 rewards had been distributed to persons instrumental in the detection and conviction of offenders against the members of the trade. There had been received, during the year ending the 31st of October, including £711 14s. 6d. profit on the excursion to Brighton, and £100 from the Wine and Spirit Dealers' Society, the sum of £1448 1s. The disbursements, including £402 0s. 11d. parliamentary expenses, amounted to £1277 16s. The total balance in favour of the society amounted to £2672 7s. 10d., being an increase of £168 2s. on the preceding year. The report, after a short discussion, was agreed to, and were also votes of thanks to the chairman and committee for their efficient services during the parliamentary struggle. The officers for the ensuing year were then appointed, and the meeting separated.

THE CHARTERHOUSE.—CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDER'S DAY.—On Tuesday the anniversary of this ancient institution was celebrated by the usual ceremonies. The attendance of old Carthusians was numerous, and composed of distinguished personages. Divine service was performed at four o'clock; the sermon being preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the conclusion of the sermon the company retired to the great hall, where Mr. Charles Greenwood Floyd, the senior scholar, delivered a Latin oration, which he concluded with a graceful compliment to Sir Robert Peel, who had placed him on the foundation. At the close of the proceedings a large number of old Carthusians dined together, the stewards being Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P., the Hon. J. C. Talbot, F. T. Palgrave, Esq.; the Rev. C. Lushington, the Rev. T. James, and the Rev. T. Darling. Several excellent speeches were delivered. Mr. Floyd, who delivered the oration, is about proceeding to Christ Church, Oxford, on the Charterhouse foundation.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—At a court held on Tuesday at the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair, the report upon the gas bill about to be introduced into Parliament was brought up. It recommended that the bill be adopted. Mr. Alderman Lawrence opposed the project of turning the corporation into large gas manufacturers, and insisted that monopoly might be prevented by admitting other companies. Mr. Kemp denied that that would supply a permanent security against imposition. Mr. Stacy said the Court did not contemplate the manufacture of gas by the corporation, but armed with the powers which the bill would give them, they would be possessed of the best means of checking all gas monopolies. Mr. Harrison considered that all that was wanted was the power to purchase the pipes and mains; he moved an amendment, which Mr. Dixon seconded, excluding the power to purchase gasworks or erect works. The Remembrancer, being appealed to, expressed an opinion that Parliament would not sanction a bill of so limited a nature, upon the ground of the injustice of thus dealing with a company established at a great expense. After much discussion, in which the example of Manchester and Liverpool was cited in support of the application recommended by the report, the amendment was negatived by 10 voices against 7, and the report was received. The bill will be prepared and submitted to Parliament without being referred to the Court of Common Council. Before the Commissioners adjourned, Mr. Simon, the City Officer of Health, reported that the epidemic was rather on the decline for the last week, and that he had heard of no case of cholera in the city.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY.—The eighth annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the company's offices; Sir J. Pirie in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that for the year commencing 1st of October, 1847, and ending 30th September, 1848, the position of the company had improved, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous financial year, both as regards its income and its profits. The tender made by the company to Government for establishing a monthly communication between Singapore and Sydney, with full-power paddle-wheel steamers, instead of sailing schooners with auxiliary screw-propellers, had been declined, and the directors declared, in the most explicit terms, that they were in no way responsible for the discontinuance of the conveyance of the India mail, of the 3d of the month, from Southampton. A dividend of 4 per cent., clear of income-tax, for the half-year ending 30th September last, was declared, and made payable on and after the 23d instant.

ORIENTAL BANK.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Thursday, when it appeared that the profits of the year's operations were to the extent of £92,916 13s. 9d. The bank had incurred losses to the extent of £52,000, which were, however, amply covered by the large reserve fund. The dividend on this occasion made up, with the June dividend, 8 per cent. for the past year. The report of the directors was adopted.

BATTERSEA NEW PARK.—Active operations for the formation of the new park at Battersea are now in progress, and the inhabitants of the metropolis may hope, in the course of a year or two, to be in undisputed enjoyment of a most delightful suburban retreat. The site chosen for the park extends from the Red House nearly to Battersea-bridge, is remarkably level, smooth as a bowling-green, and capable of producing shrubs, trees, or flowers in the greatest luxuriance. At the present time it is cropped to the very verge by its industrious occupiers, the agriculturists and market-gardeners of the neighbourhood. The frontage next the Thames is cut up into numerous small properties, and for years has been put to no productive purpose. When the tides run high, the water overflows the adjacent lands. This contingency her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests propose to provide for by the purchase of the frontage property, and the conversion of it into a noble marine terrace, but the difficulty of completing the various negotiations has hitherto prevented the commencement of the works. As in many other cases, private enterprise steps in, and anticipates the tardy movements of the executive. Messrs. Cubitt, Chabot, Payne, Procter, and others are embarking their respective frontages. For more than two months past about three barges have been daily employed in conveying the sweepings of the streets of the metropolis to Battersea, where several men are employed in conveying it from the vessels and depositing it on the embankment. Mr. Chabot, in like manner, draws his supplies from the London Docks. The soil is particularly soft and slushy when first deposited, but soon consolidates, and forms a fine, firm, substantial stratum. The embankment, which is about 5 feet above high-water mark, and is about 70 or 80 yards in width, starts from near the Royal Flag, and is carried on regularly to the chemical works near Battersea Bridge.

HIGH TIDE IN THE THAMES.—On Tuesday afternoon the river Thames continued to flow for a considerable time after the period fixed for high water, and at half-past three the low grounds on either bank were completely under water, the Bishop's-walk, Church-street, and Fore-street, Lambeth, being impassable, except by boats, a number of which were employed to ferry the inhabitants to and from their dwellings. The basements of the houses in Fore-street were completely flooded, and considerable damage and loss occasioned. The tide overflowed the Hungerford and Adelphi Wharfs, and washed over the Temple-gardens embankment. At all the steam boat piers the passengers had to clamber over planks. The Essex, Woolwich, Wandsworth, and Battersea marshes were placed under water. Much damage is reported to have been sustained on the south bank of the river, though no loss of life.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening an accident occurred in the Strand, in consequence of the driver

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.



OFFERING THE CANDIDATES' NAMES TO THE VOTERS.



NEWS-BOYS SELLING PORTRAITS AND CARICATURES OF CAVIGNAC AND NAPOLEON.

THE long-looked for Presidential election commenced on Sunday last in Paris and the provinces; the polling continued throughout the day, and having been resumed on Monday, was finally closed on that night at nine o'clock. The proceedings were not marked by any disturbance or breach of the peace, and the crowds in the streets of the capital, though noisy and abounding in partisan speech-makers, could not be regarded as disorderly considering the occasion.

During the first day Paris presented the aspect of a public *fête*. The weather was beautiful, and all the thoroughfares and places were crowded with promenaders in gay attire. Nothing in external appearances indicated alarm, notwithstanding the excitement exhibited by the *attroupements* in various quarters of the capital on the previous evening (Saturday), on which occasion, until past midnight, the Place Vendôme presented a dense crowd, composed almost entirely of the lower classes, and the Rue St. Honoré was intersected in several places by groups and assemblages, in which animated discussions were going on. The Boulevards, from the Rue de la Paix to the Boulevard Poissonnière, also formed the theatre of like discussions, and the Porte St. Martin and the Porte St. Denis were as usual crowded, as well as the Boulevard du Temple. In this latter neighbourhood menacing shouts were heard against the Garde Mobile, some detachments of which were stationed at the post "*Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*," in the Rue St. Martin. At one time these were called out, and showed an attitude so determined that the crowd became silent and retired. Patrols of police officers traversed the Boulevards during the evening. The Faubourg St. Marceau and the Place Maubert, on the same night were the scenes of disorderly manifestations. To remove all pretext of disorder,

the Garde Mobile, which had occupied the barrack of the Place Maubert, evacuated it, and the Quartier Latin was traversed by patrols during the night.

It was those indications that caused the friends of order to look to the election on the following day with apprehension; but, as already stated, they were agreeably disappointed, all things having passed off quietly, with the exception of a collision between some Gardes Mobiles and soldiers of the line on Sunday night, at half-past twelve o'clock, just outside the Barrière du Trône, at one of the petty ball-rooms, which for a considerable distance line the road to Vincennes. During some time those parties have cherished a secret grudge towards each other, and on this occasion they came to blows. The Mobiles, being the minority at first, were beaten. They sought the assistance of their comrades, and returned reinforced, when a battle commenced between them with side-arms, in which two soldiers were killed, and several on each side wounded. This riot would not merit particular notice were it not indicative of the species of feeling that exists in the corps in question. On the one hand the soldiers are jealous of the superior pay and rations enjoyed by the Mobiles. The latter, proud of their achievements in June, are somewhat presumptuous; while, to fan the flame, for the last two or three months the Red men have been flattering the troops on every possible occasion, by cries of "*Vive la Ligne!*" and have been insulting the Mobiles, by calling them "*Cavaignac's butchers*." There are efforts in progress to reconcile the soldiers and the Mobiles. Three battalions of the latter, and some battalions of the former, in the great court of the Tuilleries, which are exercised under the same command.

In the course of Saturday afternoon a proclamation was posted, addressed to the people, in which it was declared that, whatever might be the result of the election, the Government was resolved to maintain order, and cause the votes of the people to be respected.

During the two days' voting, a Section was established in the Salle des Conférences of the Assembly, where the votes of the members were taken. One of

the votes given at this polling-place was in favour of Abd-el-Kader. The *Univers* says it was given by the Marquis de la Rochejaquelin, who could not make up his mind to vote in favour of either of the other candidates.

An accurate return of the votes was not possible until the publication of the official list, which was expected to be made known on Friday (yesterday); but all accounts concur in representing the state of the ballot throughout the departments as being almost universally in favour of Louis Napoleon, who, it was considered, had obtained, not only the comparative, but also the absolute majority of the votes over his rival, General Cavaignac.

The other candidates, Raspail, Ledru-Rollin, and Lamartine, were never considered as likely to obtain more than a fraction of the people's suffrages.

In Paris Louis Napoleon had a majority in all the twelve arrondissements, the returns from which give the following:

Prince Louis Napoleon	..	..	..	..	131,154 votes.
General Cavaignac	..	..	..	..	73,129
Ledru-Rollin	..	..	..	..	22,279
Raspail	..	..	..	..	12,656
Lamartine	..	..	..	..	3,144

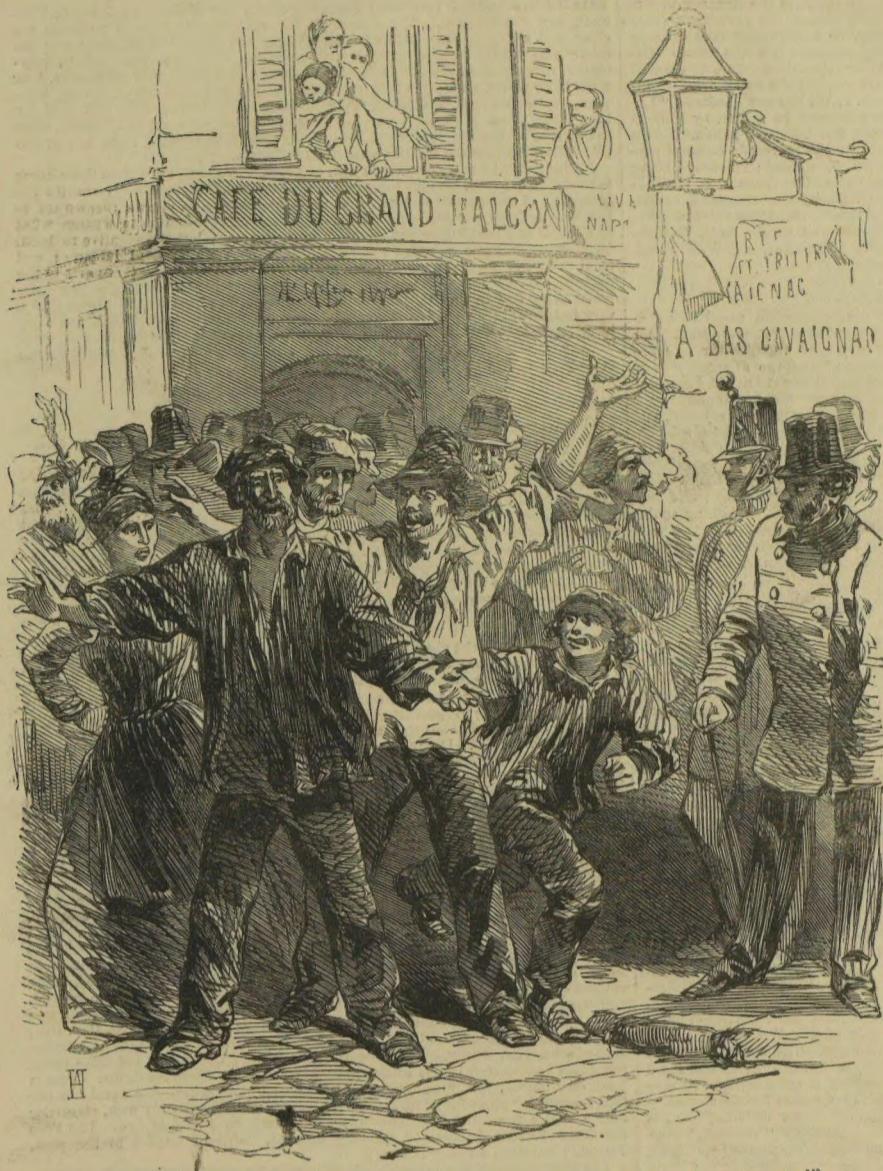
In the second, the most important arrondissement of Paris, when M. Thiers presented himself to vote, three or four electors who had not yet polled made way for him, and, as he advanced among the throng, he stated publicly that he was about to vote for Louis Napoleon, whereupon two-thirds of those present tore up the billets they were prepared to give for General Cavaignac, and, taking those of Prince Louis, voted for him.

The returns show that, counting the votes given for General Changarnier, Marshal Bugeaud, the Prince de Joinville, Arago, Larochejaquelin, Louis Blanc, Dupont (de l'Eure), Proudhon, Considerant, De Montrol, Eugène Sue, Hyde de Neuville, Jerome Bonaparte, Berryer, Marshal Soult, Beranger, Abd-el-Kader, and even Vidocq (!), which in all amount to 114, and may be considered in the

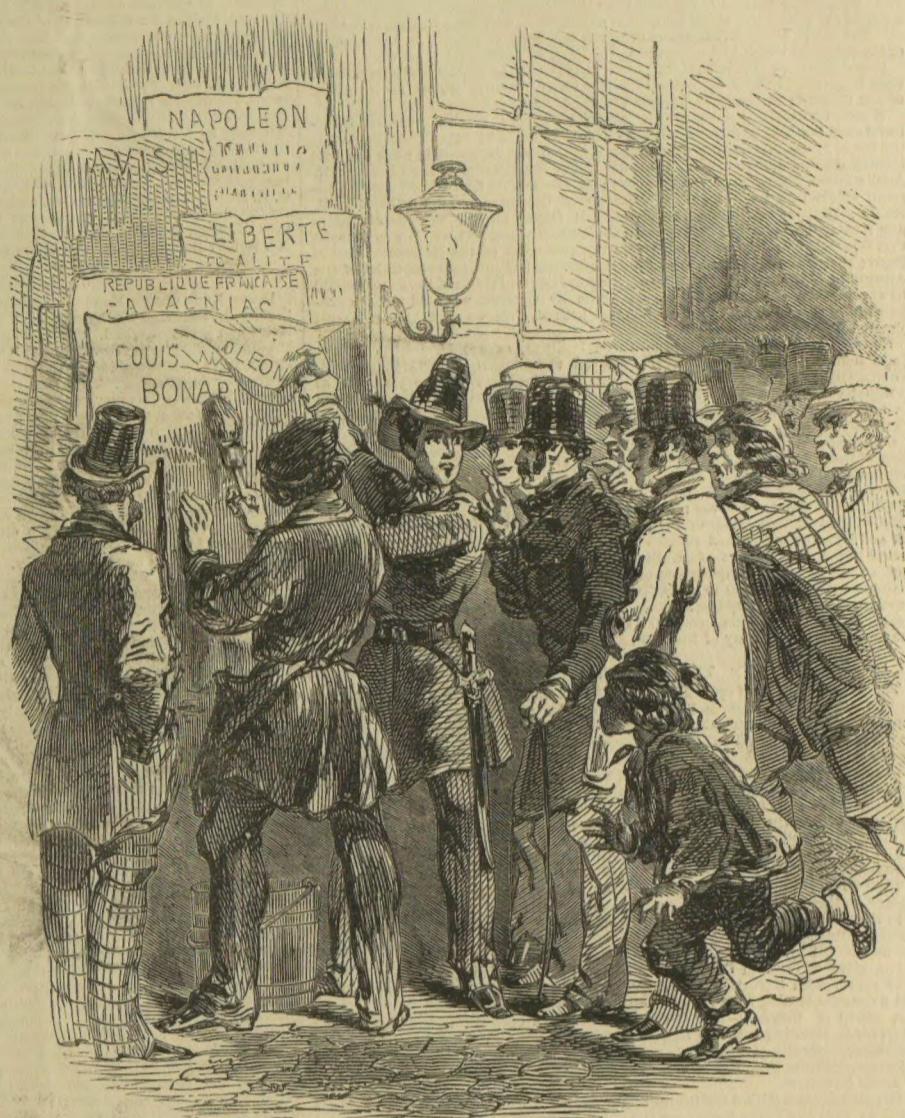


HOTEL OF GENERAL CAVIGNAC.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.



OUVRIERS PROMENADING THE BOULEVARDS AND SINGING "A BAS CAVIGNAC!"



GARDIEN DE PARIS TEARING DOWN THE ADDRESS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

light of votes thrown away, Louis Napoleon had in Paris, on the gross poll—which consisted of 242,476 votes—an absolute majority over all his competitors of nearly twenty thousand (19,832).

In the *Banlieue* (environs) of Paris the following votes were given—for

Prince Louis Napoleon	..	..	..	..	..	26,209
General Cavaignac	..	..	..	..	..	5,976
Ledru-Rollin	..	..	..	..	..	2,543
Raspail	..	..	..	..	..	1,058
Lamartine	..	..	..	..	..	221

These show a majority for Louis Napoleon over Cavaignac of 20,233 votes, and an absolute majority of 16,411 out of the 36,007 votes polled for all the candidates.

The votes polled for MM. Ledru-Rollin and Raspail, which amount to 34,935 in the city of Paris, and 3601 in the environs, in all 38,536, may be held to give the measure of the Red party in the capital and its vicinity; and consequently indicate that the Socialists, Communists, and ultra-Republicans constitute in all little more than one-eighth of the population of the city of Paris and its *banlieue*.

From the provinces the returns which had reached Paris were equally favourable to Louis Napoleon. The latest accounts received state that the number of

votes known amounted to 1,240,000. Of these, 782,000 were for Louis Napoleon, and 268,000 for General Cavaignac.

On Sunday Louis Napoleon, accompanied by his uncle Prince Jerome, and his cousin Napoleon Bonaparte, paid a visit to M. Odilon Barrot, at Bongival, his country seat in the neighbourhood of St. Germain; and, after a long interview with that gentleman, they returned to Paris, and dined with M. Thiers. The object of both visits was to consult as to the formation of the Ministry.

On Monday the Prefect of Police issued a copy of the decree of the 7th of June, forbidding *rassemblements*, so as to put an end to the noisy crowds in the thoroughfares. The clubs, also, were ordered to be closed.

In the Chamber, on Tuesday, it was decided that in case it be found that the majority shall be such that the votes of Algeria cannot affect the election, the President shall be proclaimed without waiting for those returns; and that the residence of the President shall be the Palais National.

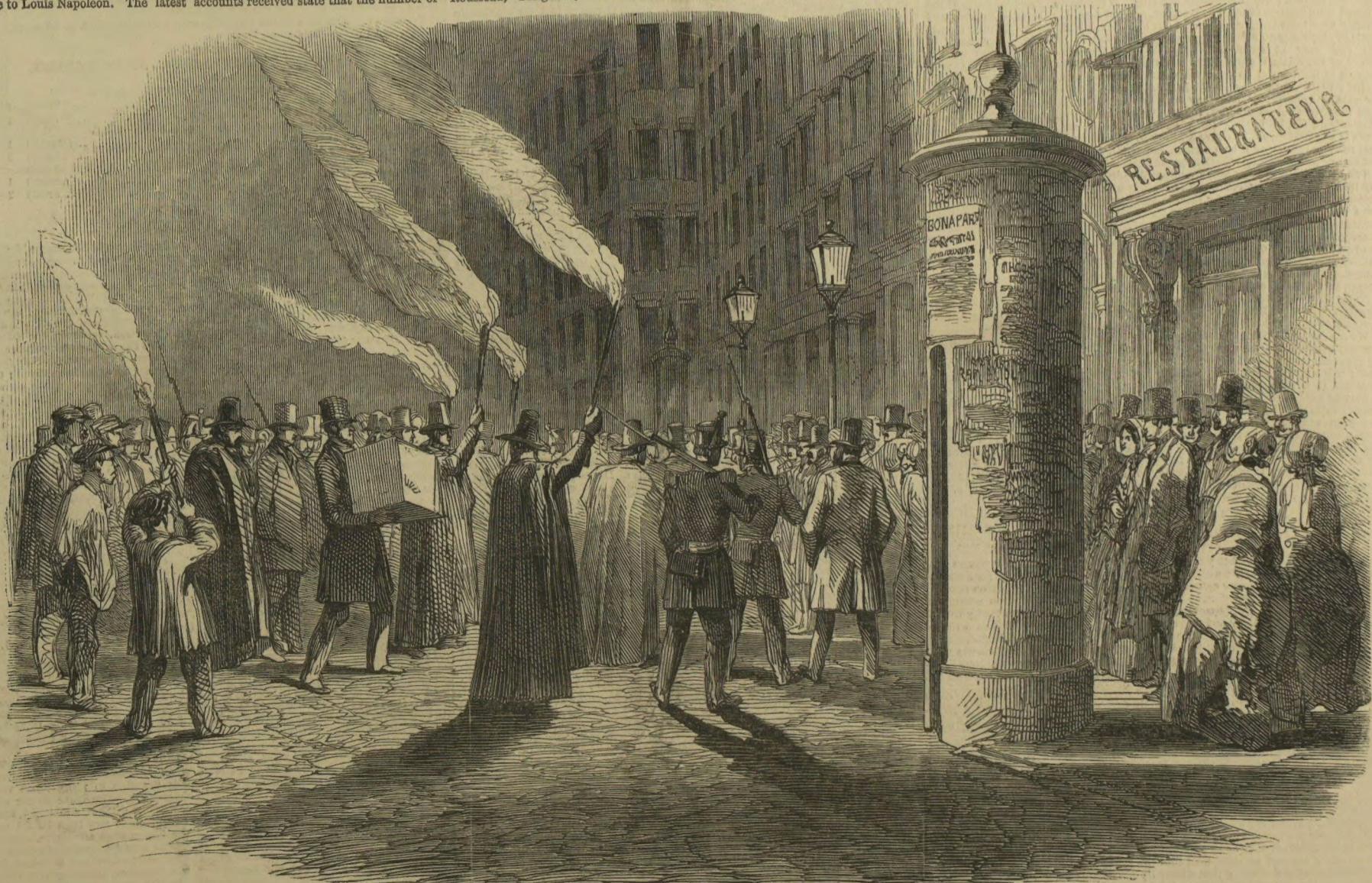
At the same sitting the following representatives were elected by the standing committee of the National Assembly, to form a committee to examine the returns relative to the election of the President of the Republic:—MM. Armand (de l'Ariège) Tranchant, Carnot, Molé, Vaulabelle, Sarraus, Buchez, Waldeck Rousseau, Plegnard, Baume, Leichtenberger, Baroche, Charton, Ferdinand

Barrot, Conti, Fenilhade-Chanois Ducos, Beaumont (de la Somme) Astonin, Jules Richard, Nachet-Abbal Pettier, Darand-Savoyat, Charlemagne, Ceyras, Woirhaye, Chauffour, Laissac, Santayra. The President and officers of the National Assembly are to act with this committee.

A large proportion of the army is understood to have voted for Louis Napoleon, and his popularity amongst them is said to be very great. On Monday evening a collision, which had nearly produced lamentable consequences, took place amongst the troops posted in the Esplanade des Invalides. A soldier, having cried "Vive Cavaignac!" was instantly attacked by several of his comrades, who, crying "Vive l'Empereur," rushed upon him and were about putting him to death, but a number of officers rushed through the infuriated soldiers and saved him.

On the same evening, on the Boulevard Poissonnière the mob seized a carriage in which were a million of billets for distribution in the name of General Cavaignac, and burned them, one of their party having ingeniously discovered in the ornamental border that surrounded them a lily and a crown.

In support of what is stated to be the general feeling of the provinces, it may be mentioned that at Bar-le-Duc on Saturday last the population carried the bust of the Emperor Napoleon through the town, crying "Vive Louis Napoleon!"



TAKING THE BALLOT-BOXES TO THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The Prefect anticipating such a movement sent for a squadron of cavalry to Verdun. The troops arrived at the moment the multitude were dispersing with cries of "Vive Louis Napoleon!" when, to the dismay of the authorities, the troopers joined in the popular cry.

At Lyons there was a demonstration against General Cavaignac, on the 10th. The General was hanged in effigy at the Croix-Rousse, notwithstanding the presence of the police and of the municipal authorities, who were unable to prevent it. The works of the fortifications of Lyons had been suspended in consequence of the agitation which had prevailed in that city for some days previously.

It was generally understood that both candidates had provisionally nominated their cabinets. In that of General Cavaignac, M. Dufaure would be President of the Council; M. Armand Marrast would be Vice-President of the Republic.

When Louis Napoleon's return began to appear certain, various Ministerial combinations were mentioned as likely to be made by him. The following is the list of Louis Napoleon's first Ministry, which was supposed to have the best chance of being adopted:—M. Léon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior; M. Achille Fould, Minister of Finance; M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Léon Faucher, Minister of Commerce; M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Odilon Barrot, Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals; and General Oudinot, Minister of War. It was thought that General Changarnier would retain the command of the National Guard of Paris; that Marshal Bugeaud would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps; and that M. Thayer (the son-in-law of General Bertrand) would be appointed Prefect of the Seine. M. Emile de Girardin was said to have proposed himself as Prefect of Police, but that both M. Thiers and M. Odilon Barrot opposed his appointment to any office.

None of the former Ministers of Louis Philippe, except M. Odilon Barrot (who held office for half an hour), will for the present accept of place. M. Thiers will not, it is believed, accept the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, as it would disqualify him for the Presidency on the next occasion. Although not in office, they (and M. Berryer and his friends) will, it is understood, support the Government.

On Wednesday the list was slightly modified thus:—M. Odilon Barrot, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. Achille Fould, Minister of Finance; General Oudinot, of War; M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire, of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs; M. Leon Faucher, of Public Works; M. Bineau, of Commerce and Agriculture; Admiral Cecille, of Marine; M. Leon de Malleville, of the Interior; M. Drouyn le Lhuys, of Foreign Affairs. Messrs. d'Audiffret and Hypolite Passy had refused the Finance department. The clergy objected to the appointment of M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire; and M. Falloux was again talked of for the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

General Cavaignac was to leave for the south of France immediately after the proclamation of the President, which was expected to take place on Monday next. M. Louis Napoleon intended to offer him the government of Algeria, or the command of the army of the Alps. Paris continued tranquil.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The annexed Series of episodic Illustrations of the Election are from Sketches by MM. Valentine, Forest, and Guys, the Parisian artists, who, throughout the contest, visited its principal localities, in order to convey the most characteristic points of a French Election. They have alike portrayed the business and humour of the event.

In the Engraving upon the front page, we have the interior of the Mairie, with the form of taking the Votes. The form of voting is thus: the Voter gives his bulletin to the President of the *bureau*, who, after he has examined the *carte électorale*, throws the bulletin, with some formality, into the box, in the presence of the voter, who then retires, and gives place to the next.

The next Illustration shows a group of followers, exclaiming, in the plenitude of partisanship, "I'm for Louis Napoleon," or "I'm for Cavaignac."

Then follows the proceeding of the offer of the Candidates' names to the Voters, as they entered the Committee-rooms.

In the next, a *marchand* is turning the event to commercial account by vending portraits and caricatures of the Candidates, to tempt the grave or the gay, as the case might be.

The Hotel of General Cavaignac, a focus of great interest, is shown in the next scene, with Gardes Mobiles, troops of the line, dragoons, &c., en masse and a dragon issuing from the gate with dispatches.

A group of *Ouvriers*—Anti-Cavaignacs—is next portrayed, traversing the Boulevards, shouting with all the vigour of French lungs, "A bas Cavaignac!"

In the adjoining Cut, a *Gardien de Paris* is removing from the wall the address of Louis Napoleon.

The series closes with a nocturnal procession—the business of carrying to the Hôtel de Ville the boxes containing the votes. The blazing of torches, and the presence of Gardes, make this a very effective scene.

STAITE'S PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—We are indebted to you for several scientific notices of our operations in the field of Electric Illumination. It would be, indeed, strange, if an important invention, which threatens to disturb great vested interests, were not to meet with a measure of misapprehension, not to say misrepresentation.

The main difficulty, hitherto insurmountable, in obtaining a continuous and self-sustaining light from electricity, having been perfectly, and beyond all doubt, surmounted, is made light of in a late article in your Journal, and called a mere secondary matter—"a trifling mechanical difficulty;" while another objection is stated in its place, viz. "the trouble and difficulty of working the battery," and which, you say, has been "too much slurred over"—a mere assertion in general terms, intended as a set-off against the declared results of a vast number of experiments made with instruments, whose perfect accuracy can be depended upon; and according to an unit of electricity of our own establishing, measures the precise consumption going on in the battery at any and every moment during the action of the light. This may seem strange to many, even the learned in electrical science; but it is not the less true. If the quantity and intensity of the current were matters of mere guess-work, and not capable of being accurately and exactly ascertained and regulated in our batteries at will, the application of currents of electricity to lighting would be sure to fail in practice. The result of the cost may at once be briefly stated. Assuming the present market prices of materials, it amounts to less than three-halfpence per hour for every volume of light equal to that from 100 standard wax candles, three to the pound; that is, supposing the product of the battery to be wasted, and not stored for sale, or reconverted, as it may be, when extensive lighting is in operation. And the above datum supposes the quality of the electrode to be one of the least economical; for, in putting forth an authoritative statement of this nature, truth is our first care. We have nothing to conceal: we court enquiry; it is our best reliance, provided it be a serious, impartial, and business-like enquiry, and not mere declamation or vexatious opposition.

The batteries have been much misapprehended. It is surely unnecessary to say that we have never contemplated using any battery that emits "noxious fumes" of any sort, neither for private lighting (where the battery might perhaps be on the premises), nor indeed for any sort of illumination. For experimental illustration we use whatever form of battery suits our convenience at the time. The specification of Mr. Staite's last patent (due in January) will show the particulars, and convince the most sceptical that we have no longer to deal with any formidable difficulty either in the way of labour or care; though arrangements will be made, in the first instance of general lighting, to secure proper care and fair play.

So far from the action of the Patent Batteries being analogous (as was imagined) to "burning the candle at both ends," it is rather a parallel to the process of fertilizing the soil with the result of its own produce.

We are happy to be reminded, by an expression in your article, of that important matter, the peculiar economy of light obtained as the electric light is, by great concentration of action, or high temperature with very little volume of heat; it is a source of economy which can compensate for any sacrifice of means to obtain it, not to mention the purity of light which arises from the same cause. It may be explained thus—the amount of radiant light increases in a vastly greater ratio than the increase of temperature. We have before us a sheet of curves showing the relative increments of temperature, radiant heat, and light, from a solid body; they prove that as far as experiments have been carried, the radiant light increases as the sixth power of the excess of temperature above 96° Fahr.—that is, if the temperature of a common candle flame be a little below 200°, then a body raised to a little below 7000° will be 120,000 times as luminous; which experiment proves to be the actual luminosity of the Electric Light, although the fact would otherwise be incredible.

We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. E. STAITE,

W. PETRIE.

P.S.—In your last Number you say, "We are not aware that any person has yet pretended he could give a steady light without touching it even for a single hour." The best answer we can give to this is that not only in public on several occasions, but at the exhibition, in Baker-street, we had the light in action for hours together without any touching whatever, and thousands can testify to the fact. We shall soon, however, have a public light in action, which will be lighted up at dusk every evening and continue in action until midnight. This will at once set at rest such unfounded statements, and prove to all classes that we have completely succeeded in obtaining a pure, perfect, and continuous light from voltaic electricity; and we will prove also, at the proper time, at a cost which defies competition.

London, December 11th, 1848.

[It is manifest that the public cannot judge of things which are to be—they can only draw an inference from facts as they find them; and we repeat, that we detected at the National Gallery the deadly fumes of nitrous gas, about which there can be no mistake. There are, moreover, awkward statements currently reported of injury received by working-men in the manipulation of the batteries. We are great advocates for the Electric Light, and in our former article held out a hope that, possibly, if the voltaic power was so employed that light alone was produced, it might not be found so expensive as to preclude its use in some cases. When the patentees can furnish us with the means of ascertaining for ourselves the facts as they have stated them, we shall have the greatest pleasure in laying them before the public. At present, although wishing the adaptation every success, we must hold that the patentees have not given any sufficient grounds for supposing that electricity can be practically and advantageously applied for the generation of light.—ED.]

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The third Chamber Concert was given on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The scheme opened with a MS. trio in E minor, for pianoforte (Miss Calkin), violin (Mr. Watson), and violoncello (Mr. W. L. Phillips), composed by Mrs. Reinaige, better known as Miss Caroline Orger, who, like the clever Miss Kate Loder, has distinguished herself in chamber composition. The trio is well constructed, but is formed on too familiar models to qualify it as an original inspiration. Miss Pyne obtained an encore in Mr. J. W. Davison's ballad, "Laurent," to Shelley's words; the Misses Pyne were encored in a duet by Macfarren, "Let us haste to the river;" and Miss Dolby was similarly honoured in a MS. song by Mr. W. L. Phillips, "Summer Night." Mr. Sterndale Bennett performed his *suite de pièces*, Op. 24, the charming No. 3, a Rondo Piacevole, being encored. A MS. quartett, in D major, No. 2, for two violins (Messrs. E. W. Thomas and Watson), tenor (Hill), and violoncello (W. F. Reed), composed by Mr. C. E. Horsley, was also executed, and much applauded. Mendelssohn's octetto, Op. 20, for stringed instruments, was spiritedly rendered by Messrs. E. W. Thomas, N. Mori, Bradley, Watson, Hill, Weslake, W. L. Phillips, and W. F. Read. Mr. Robert Barnett accompanied the vocal music.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

Drury-Lane was on Monday evening crowded even more than usual by eager thousands, attracted by the programme for the benefit of Monsieur Jullien. All tastes had been consulted. For the lovers of "high art" the director had selected Cherubini's overture to "Les Deux Journées," and the allegro from Beethoven's Symphony in F; whilst for the general audience there was the usual enlivening dance music. Two new sets of quadrilles, the "Maid of Honour" and the "Caledonian," were very successful; and the Drum Polka, as usual, set everybody's feet in motion, in spite of themselves. Sainton performed a solo on the violin, in which he was encored; Richardson played a solo on the flute, rich in all his usual brilliant passages; and the extraordinary Vivier astonished everybody by his wonderful effects on the horn. In addition to all this, we had the beautiful selection from "Les Huguenots," with its splendid solos; and the five bands, with their clash of loyalty in "God save the Queen." Nothing could surpass the enthusiastic applause and excitement of the audience.

The concert season will conclude on Saturday; and on Monday the annual magnificent *bal masqué* will take place, which, from the number of people in town, is expected to be unusually gay.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—At the fourth concert at Exeter Hall, Violine, the horn-player, was added to the attraction of Thalberg. The vocalists Pyne, were Messrs. Sims Reeves and T. Williams, Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Ransford, and Lockey. Ballad singing is evidently the great attraction at these concerts.

THE MENDELSSOHN SCHOLARSHIPS AT LEIPZIG.—The performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, with the first appearance of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, to sing the principal part English, took place on Friday (last night) at Exeter Hall. For some days previously every ticket had been sold. Benedict conducted, and Mr. H. Smart was the organist. Our notice must be deferred until our next publication.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Choral Harmonists had their second meeting last Monday night, at the London Tavern.—The sixty-second meeting of the Glee Club will commence this evening at the Freemasons' Tavern.—On Monday next, the Classical Harmonist Society at Bristol, with professional aid, will perform "Elijah," and on the next day at Bath.—Mdlle. Lind will sing, on Tuesday and Thursday next, at two concerts, in Manchester, for the benefit of the Royal Infirmary.—On Thursday next, at Exeter Hall, the "Lauda Sion," performed at the Liege Festival, by Mendelssohn, and Handel's "Alexander's Feast," will be performed, under Mr. Stammers's direction.—On Friday night, Mr. Alcroft will give his 12th annual "Concert Monstre," at the Princess's Theatre. He has engaged, as usual, a host of talent, including Mdlle. Nissen, Misses Birch, Lucombe, Miran, Rainforth, Poole, Basano, and Mdmre. F. Lablache; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Harrison, Travers, Allen, C. Graham, Phillips, Leffer, F. Lablache, Russell, and the Dumbarton Serenaders; Mdlme. Dulcken and Thalberg, Richardson (flute), Chatterton (harp), Koenig, Lazarus, and Thirlwall are to be the soloists.—The concert given at Leeds gratuitously by Mdlle. Lind, for the benefit of the Conductor and Band who accompanied her during her late tour, realised a considerable sum.—Panofka, the violinist and composer, has arrived in London for the season.—Mr. Macfarren, the composer of the "Devil's Opera," "Don Quixote," &c., is shortly expected in town from the United States.—Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Costa, will be performed for the last time on Saturday next (the 23rd), by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The benefit for the pension-list of the Théâtre de la Nation, given last Friday, was brilliantly attended. It is a long time since a greater audience had been collected. General Cavaignac was in a private box on the grand tier, "white-kidied," and with a large *bernette*, returning the curious, and as I imagined savage, glances cast at him by the pittoresque and occupants of the *balcon*. Within a few boxes of him was our Ambassador, Lord Normanby, who in the course of the evening joined Cavaignac, an attention which was strongly commented upon in the *foyer*, as being *mal apropos* just on the eve of the election. A Napoleonist, however, remarked that the visit was of little consequence, as Lord Normanby was just as civil to Prince Louis when he met him at the Princess Demedoff's *soirée*. Little Thiers, with his huge spectacles, was talking in a box with the gifted child of song, Mâme. Viardot. Marrast, with his English *cara sposa*, were in another box, and in aristocratic cut, to the openly expressed indignation of the *parterre*. In the *foyer*, politics and not music and the drama, were discussed in groups—the Cavaignacs being in numbers few, and the Bonapartists strong.

As for the performance, nothing could scarcely be worse. It opened with the first act of Auber's "Philtre," the libretto of which Donizetti took for his charming "Elisir d'Amore." In this act the famed Levasseur, who created the parts of *Bertram* and *Marcel* in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable," reappeared after a retirement of some years. The veteran basso was cordially greeted; and when he uttered the first lines of the part of the quack doctor, "Voulez-vous connaissez tous, du moins je le suppose," there was a fresh burst of cheering. Although Levasseur sings like a man who has lost his teeth, there is a distinction in his style which still renders him far superior to all the modern artists, and the management has deemed it politic to re-engage him. He sang during the evening in the third act of the "Huguenots," and in the fifth act of "Robert le Diable." Of the tenors, Barbot, in the "Philtre," and Gueymard, in the gleanings from Meyerbeer's works, it would be in vain to afford you a notion, so execrable was their singing.

Of the *prime donne*, Mdlle. Grimm, who sang in Auber's work, and of Mdlle. Julien, who was the *Valentine* and *Alice*, there is something to be advanced in the way of exemplary severity: Mdlle. Julien has a fine voice, especially in the upper notes, in which her sustaining power is remarkable; but she has not a particular dramatic feeling.

A piece of news that will create no ordinary sensation in your musical circles, I am enabled to give on the best authority. Grisi, the incomparable *Norma*, *Semiramide*, and *Lucrezia Borgia*, bids adieu to the Italian Opera in London next year (1849), which will be her farewell season.

THE THEATRES.

Beyond our usual anticipatory notice of the Pantomimes, we shall have nothing to record in the dramatic world until after Christmas. Covent-Garden, the Lyceum, and the Olympic are closed, and the others are running on to their terminus with such impetus as they have acquired, whilst all their mechanism is at work for the Christmas pieces.

The horses will be at Drury-lane; but what will take place at Covent-Garden is not altogether settled. The Haymarket, Lyceum, and Adelphi produce burlesques; and the Princess', Olympic, Surrey, Marylebone, and Sadler's Wells, pantomimes.

It is with infinite regret that we announce the failure of another attempt to establish the English lyric drama in London. Mr. Dunn opened Covent-Garden Theatre on the 9th of October, and on the 8th of December was compelled to give up the undertaking; we may add that the closing is definitive, and that there can be no renewal of the attempt to perform English operas this winter.

The SUREY Theatre has been re-decorated in a most splendid manner, and will be one of the handsomest houses in London. It will open on Boxing-Night with a new drama by Mr. Webb, and a pantomime. Amongst the company are Mr. Emery, M. Lyon, Mr. Neville, Mr. H. Widdicombe, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Ponson (from Brighton), the Misses Lebatt, and a numerous *corps de ballet*.

Young Musard, the famous *chef* of the Parisian dancing orchestras, has been engaged at the WALHALLA to conduct the band, so Terpsichore will be in greater force than ever after Christmas.

It is, we believe, definitely settled that Mr. Buckstone goes back to the HAYMARKET at Christmas, on the conclusion of his engagement at the MARYLEBONE.

M. Robert-Houdin was announced to commence his *Soirées Fantastiques* at the ST. JAMES'S Theatre on Thursday. As the Emperor of all the Magicians, and really the originator of the various tricks performed by the other wizards, he is well worth a visit.

LECTURES ON THE DRAMA.—Mr. Samuel Lover's Lectures at the Whittington Club, this evening, will be followed by a series of Lectures on the Drama, its origin and history, by Mr. Samuel Emery, to commence on Monday next.

THEATRICAL WARFARE IN AMERICA.—The *Daily News* correspondent at New York writes as follows:—"The last local excitement we have now to amuse us is the quarrel between Forrest and Macready. I alluded, in a preceding letter, to the attempt made in Philadelphia to kill the latter from the stage, which was defeated. Mr. Macready made some explanation of his views in relation to the matter, to which Mr. Forrest replied in a rude, ill-tempered, and vulgar note, containing personal allusions of the most uncalled-for character. Every one was surprised, and the press, without an exception that we remember, has condemned his conduct. To the assertions of Mr. Forrest Mr. Macready has rejoined, and, after denying the statements of his assailant in the most solemn manner, has declared his intention of appealing to our laws for redress. In the meantime the English tragedian is honoured with larger audiences than ever, and Mr. Forrest has lost much of the ground over which with his huge limbs he so sturdily strode."

LITERATURE.

THE LADY'S ALBUM OF FANCY WORK.—Grant and Griffith.

This is a small square volume of the art and mystery of Knitting, Netting, Crochet, and Embroidery. The directions for working the several patterns are clear and explicit. The patterns and designs are novel and elegant; they include music-stool covers, berthas, sofa cushions, d'Oyleys, vase stands, tray-cloths, polkas, lace collars, handkerchief corners, and cuffs; anti-maccassars, hair nets, lamp mats, watch-pockets, card-baskets, net ties, night-gowns, gloves, slippers, purses, &c., all beautifully printed in colours. Time was, and that not long since, when a purse, a watch-pocket for a bed, or a set of d'Oyleys, were the extent of the fancy-work of this class; but of late years taste has multiplied these ornamental articles almost *ad infinitum*.

Nothing can be more cleanly in use, or elegant in appearance, than these home manufactures; and, besides their "household" use, they indirectly cherish the affections of the hearth and home, and not seldom act as straws thrown up to tell which way the wind blows. The making of them is to women what angling is to the stronger sex, neither work nor play, but an incentive to both. Of course, novelty is a great recommendation in such tasteful labours; and from the period when King David and the poet Homer sang of these arts to the present day, we question whether so artistic a collection of designs has been made as we find in this "Album." To complete the *ensemble*, the binding is a very beautiful lace pattern, exquisitely printed. We may add, that a more attractive present at this season could scarcely be devised; it is worth a score of "Annual" volumes in their silken sheen; and the "Album" is useful in the same proportion that it is tasteful, artistic, and elegant.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Squire's neck or nothing.—*Old Song*.

A nobleman—of whose sporting career it may be truly said, *nihil quod tetigit non ornavit*—in his early days used to complain bitterly that nothing was fast enough for him. "Hounds are always getting under one's horse's feet," he would mutter; "how I should like to be fired out of a cannon, just to feel what speed really is

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Balg."—Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohn, York-street, Covent-Garden.

M. B. E.—Devonport.—See the notice above to "Balg."

J. B.—Richmond.—The only monthly periodicals on Chess now published are the Chess-Player's Chronicle and the Berlin Schachzeitung. The first is one shilling and sixpence per Number; and the other can only be obtained by becoming an annual subscriber. Apply to Williams and Norgate, foreign book-sellers.

"P. Q. R."—The correct derivation of the word "check-mate" we take to be "sheik-mati"—"the King is dead." In reply to the other question, we refer you to the notice above to "J. R."

"G. S. T."—Concentrate your powers upon one good three or four-move Problem: it will be worth a hundred such milk-and-water productions as those alluded to.

"Maza," Paris, is thanked for his courteous offer: we have, however, an English translation of "Greco," by Lewis, which is greatly superior to the French one, and can be got for a mere trifle.

"H. B. P."—1st. A King can Castle after he has been in check, but not when he is checked. 2nd. A Pawn can only take in passing, at his first move.

"T. W. M."—Captain Kennedy's encounter with Mr. Lowe will be decided when either party has won seven games.

"Argus."—You have been misinformed. Articles on Chess were published in the Lancet, under the sanction, we believe, of Sir Astley Cooper, himself no mean proficent in the game, as far back as 1823.

"S. H. R. T."—The "Stratagems of Chess" is in no respect a valuable work. It is obtainable in London for 1s. or 1s. 6d.

"J. O. N."—You must be at pains to write out the Problem in question.

"E. D."—1st. A Piece cannot be taken in the act of Castling. 2. You will find a great deal of information on the origin and history of Chess in the earlier volumes of the Chess-Player's Chronicle.

"R. H. A."—Send only the best moves for the attack and defence; never mind the unimportant ones.

"J. R."—Read the notice above to "H. B. P."

"Jareph" is again thanked for his obliging letter.

"G. B. P."—A King can Castle after he has been checked. A Pawn cannot be taken en passant by anything but a Pawn.

"Domus."—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohn.

"H. V."—See our reply to "F. G. R."

"C. P. C."—Next week.

"Lucius."—It shall be given next week.

"Otho."—We think No. 254 a very ingenious Problem, notwithstanding there are two solutions.

"F. G. R."—The forty-eighth move in Mr. Harrwitz's first game, last week, is K to B 4th.

Solutions by "Belus," "Jordan F.," "R. R.," "S. U.," "Alpha," "Woodstockensis," "W. J.," "J. H. N.," "F. H.," "F. R. S.," "Ole Joe," "J. B. wor," "W. L.," "Camro," "Ferdinand," "S. L. K.," "H. V.," "G. A. H.," "T. W.," "Alphington," "W. B.," "Omega," "Punch," "Semper Rectus," "G. M.," "A. L. M.," "F. G. R.," "J. B.," "B. V.," "Derevon," "R. R.," "M. E. R.," "S. S. H.," are correct. Those by "W. M. Q.," "Otho," are wrong.

** The answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred, from want of space, this week.

** Any Amateur willing to play a Game at Chess by Correspondence may meet with an antagonist by addressing to the following:—"X. X. X.," Post-Office, Osanburgh-street, Regent's Park.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,
BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).

BLACK (London).

21. K R to K sq

21. P to Q R 4th

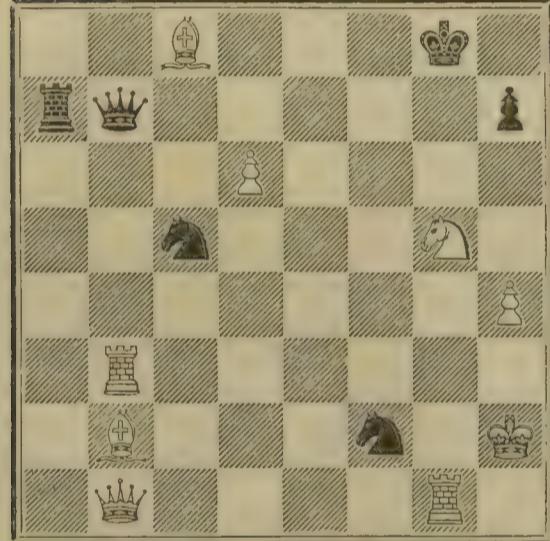
Amsterdam to play.

PROBLEM NO. 255.

This very clever little stratagem is the device of

Mr. A. G. McC., of Glasgow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. LOWE.
The following are two of the games just played in this encounter, the result of which, up to the present time, gives three games to Capt. K., three to his opponent, and one drawn:—

(Irregular Opening.)			
WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	23. Kt to Q 4th	R takes R
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. R takes R	P to K Kt 5th
3. Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	25. P takes P	Kt takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	26. Kt to K B 3d	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
5. Kt takes P	K B to Q B 4th	27. P to K 4th	Q to K B 5th
6. Kt takes Kt	Q Kt P takes Kt	28. R to K Sq (g)	R to Q Sq
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	29. P takes P	Q takes P
8. P takes P	Q B P takes P	30. Kt to K R 4th	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
9. K B (ch)	B to Q 2d	31. Kt to R sq	Kt to K B 7th (ch)
10. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	32. K to R 2d	Q to Q 3d (ch)
11. Q to K Kt 4th	K to B sq (a)	33. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q 6th
12. B to K 3d	B takes B (b)	34. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to K B sq
13. P takes B	P to K B 4th	35. R to K B sq (ch)	Kt to K B 5th
14. Kt to Q 2d	Kt to B 3d	36. Kt to K Kt 6th	(ch) (h)
15. Q to K Kt 3d	P to K R 3d	37. Kt takes Kt	P to K 4th
16. P to Q B 4th	Q R to Q B sq	38. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to R sq
17. P takes P	Q takes P	39. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 2d
18. Kt to Q Kt 3d	Kt to K 5th	40. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
19. Q to K B 3d (c)	Q to K 4th	41. Kt takes P (disco-	K to R sq
20. Q to K B 2d (d)	K to K B 2d	vering ch)	Mate.
21. Q R to Q Kt sq	Kt to K B 3d (e)		
22. P to K R 3d	P to K Kt 4th	42. Q to K Kt 7th	

(a) P to K B 4th seems less disadvantageous.
(b) If P to Q 5th, White might have answered with R to Q sq, &c.
(c) Q to K Kt 6th would also have been good play.

(d) He might have played Kt to Q 4th; and then, if Black replied with Kt to Q 7th, have moved Q to her Kt 7th without danger we believe, although this course of play looks somewhat hazardous.

(e) Threatening the gain of a Pawn at least.

(f) He declined winning the K Pawn from apprehension of afterwards losing the Q R Pawn.

(g) Well played.

(h) The simpler and most effective plan would have been to take the Kt with the R (ch), winning the Q at once.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 395.—By N. M., of Cork.

White: K at Q R 8th, R at K B 6th, B at Q 3d, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q R 3d, Q at K Kt 7th, R at Q 2d, B at K R 8th, B at Q R 2d, Kt at Q R 5th; Ps at Q 3d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 396.—By Messrs. KLING and SHORT.

White: K at his B 6th, Q at K B 8th, B at K B 2d; Ps at K 7th and Q Kt 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at her B 3d, R at Q B 4th, B at K R 8th; Ps at Q 3d and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 397.—By Mr. C. E. RANKIN.

White: K at Q Kt 2d, R at K R 3d, B at K 6th; Ps at K R 2d, K B 4th, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at Q R 5th, R at Q Kt sq; Ps at K B 3d, Q B 5th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF VICE-CHANCERY.—(Before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.)

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. STRANGE.—PRINCE ALBERT v. THE SAME.—On Wednesday this case came on upon the motion of the defendant Strange to dissolve the injunction. The motion was in the first instance only made in the suit in which Prince Albert is plaintiff.

Mr. Russell, in support of the motion, said that he moved in the cause of "Prince Albert v. Strange" to dissolve the injunction which had been granted in that case, so far as it restrained the defendant Strange, his agents, servants, and workmen, from selling or in any manner publishing and from printing the descriptive catalogue in the information mentioned, or any work being or purporting to be a catalogue of the etchings therein mentioned. The only question as regarded Strange was as to the right of his Royal Highness to prevent him from printing and publishing any catalogue. The Court could not fail to see that, whatever the merits of the case, Mr. Strange was presented by the bill to the world in a most questionable light. He was charged with obtaining a copy of the etchings surreptitiously. This he emphatically, in his affidavit, denied, and he believed Judge had obtained them fairly from a person of the name of Middleton, by purchase, and that one, and only one of such impressions was sent to him for the purpose of being mounted. About the end of August in the present year Judge called upon him, and told him that he had, in his possession impressions from etchings done by her Majesty and Prince Albert; in September Judge showed him those impressions, and proposed to enter into an arrangement with him to exhibit them, provided there was not the slightest objection on the part of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert. It was then arranged between him and Judge that they should join together to exhibit the impressions at the Egyptian Hall, or some other institution of equal respectability, and that the defendant should advance the necessary funds for that purpose, and that Judge should participate equally in the profits. After the interview of the defendant with Judge, the latter wrote a descriptive catalogue of the impressions, which was printed by the defendant, and fifty-one copies, and no more, were struck off, and the type was then broken up. General inquiries were made by the defendant and Judge with reference to the expense of a room in which the etchings might be exhibited, but no other steps were taken on the subject except that Judge wrote to a Berkshire paper an article relating to them. On the 9th of October, 1848, Judge, with a view of bringing the subject of the exhibitions to the notice of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether such an exhibition would be objected to by them, sent copies to them of the catalogues through the Lord in Waiting, and also to the Hon. Colonel Phipps, the Duchess of Kent, Sir George Cowper, the Baroness de Speth, the King and Queen of the Belgians, Earl Deleware and the Duchess of Sutherland. The catalogue had never been published or sold, or exposed for sale; and, of the fifty-one copies, with the exception of one given away by Judge, and those sent to her Majesty and other persons, all the rest were at the present time in his hands. On the 18th of October last, the defendant received a letter from his son, informing him that a gentleman named White had called on the behalf of her Majesty and Prince Albert, to express their disapprobation of the contemplated exhibition; this was the first intimation that the defendant received, that such exhibition was disapproved of by her Majesty and her Royal consort, and, until such intimation, he had no reason to believe that it would be objected to either by her Majesty or Prince Albert. Upon becoming aware that such exhibition was disapproved of by her Majesty and Prince Albert, the defendant, acting in accordance with the terms upon which alone he had entered into the arrangement for the exhibition, at once, and immediately, determined not to take any further steps to exhibit the drawings, and wholly abandoned it. Mr. Strange, however, appeared in that Court to defend a right, and it was to be hoped that the time would never come when to maintain the right of the subject would be held to be inconsistent with the most devoted loyalty to the Sovereign. With respect to the defendant's right to print and publish the catalogue in question, it was a known principle of that Court never to interfere except there was a right of property, and so far from a right of property having been shown or asserted in the catalogue, it was not even shown that in the case of the etchings themselves Mr. Judge had not a property in them; that he was not the *bond fide* owner of them; but Mr. Strange had nothing to do with that. He was not for a moment interfering with the question of right—if right of property there be—in the etchings. But he (Mr. Russell) was at a loss to know how any knowledge of events, or circumstances connected with the acts which a person may arrive at, and may choose to publish, can be interfered with—if it do not infringe upon public morals. That was the principle on which the Court always acted, and with respect to a right of property on the part of the plaintiffs in this catalogue, he (Mr. Russell) knew of no case which established it. This was the ground on which he rested his motion; and in conclusion he should state that Mr. Strange was anxious and sought for the dissolution of the injunction, in order to relieve himself from the aspersions that had been made against him; and on behalf of that gentleman, he could assure his Honor that if he dissolved the injunction, he might rest satisfied that Mr. Strange would do nothing which her Majesty or her Royal Consort had the least dislike to.

Other counsel having followed on the same side, the Solicitor-General said he appeared for Prince Albert in support of the injunction, and that he wished to submit the case to his Honor on the same principles as those which would guide the case of the humblest individual. He submitted that he was entitled to the injunction. Mr. Strange and Mr. Judge entered into the speculation as the property of others, as their joint experiment, for their joint profit. The case was like that of a private gentleman who sent an engraving to a printer to have proofs struck off, and who had some of the engravings purloined—by the sale of which the value of the property of the engraving might be materially injured. Courts of equity were constantly dealing with literary property of this kind, about to be interfered with in a similar manner. He admitted that the distinction in this case was very fine; but surely, when it was obvious that the sale of the work would be immense—that it would have found its way into almost every assembly, and into every house—that great profits would have been realised—it could not be contended that there was no property in the matter. He submitted that he had already established the existence of property in this case.

The learned Solicitor-General concluded by expressing his conviction that the Court would retain the injunction, and also stating that it was the desire of her Majesty and Prince Albert that his Honor would only give to them the same measure of justice that he would award to the lowest of her subjects.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd followed on the same side, and had not concluded when the Court rose.

On Thursday Mr. Sergeant Talfourd resumed his argument, and was followed on the same side by Mr. James.—Mr. Russell replied.

The Court having requested all the papers to be handed in, deferred its judgment.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

ALLEGED PLUNDER OF THE CHATEAU DE NEUILLY.—On Saturday, Eugene Sauvage, otherwise Baron de Saulier, and Marie Delonie, otherwise Baroness Richmond de Bassain, were charged with having unlawful possession of a large quantity of valuable property belonging to Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French.—Mr. Bodkin, on behalf of his Majesty Louis Philippe, stated that it had been recently communicated to the King that some articles of great value had been brought over to this country, and were in the hands of persons who were endeavouring to turn them into money by offering them for sale; and inquiries which had been made left no doubt that they were part of the personal property of the King, and had been stolen from the palace at Neuilly at the time of the Revolution. A communication had been made to the police by M. Greillière, an interpreter, employed by the persons who were now charged, together with a third person, who was in such a state of health that he could not be brought forward. All the parties were staying at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Leicester-street. On the police-officers going to the hotel, they found property to a great extent, but not of the value which was expected to be found; for among certain other things missing, there was a necklace valued at £10,000, the property of the King, or one of his family, but this could not be found. The officer seized some articles which were in the room where the prisoners were found. Some of the articles which had been worn by the Queen, such as shawls of great value, would prove their own identity, as such articles were only to be found in the possession of Royalty. It would be proved that £500 was asked for one shawl, and that the parties had been on the point of getting that sum. Under those circumstances he had to ask the Court to allow the further examination to stand over for a week, to be able to give evidence to show that the seizure had not been made without reasonable cause, and that an opportunity might be afforded of submitting the articles to those who could speak confidently to them.—Police-Sergeant Thornton, of the detective police, said he executed the warrant at the Prince of Wales Hotel. He found the property in the rooms occupied by the prisoners; he found the diamonds on the bed, and other property in various places. Witness also found a number of papers, which he took possession of. He took two rings from the prisoner, which the latter himself took off his fingers, and two more rings from his breast. The female prisoner endeavoured to secrete a tablet-book, which she took from a box. A painting produced was found concealed in a sitting-room occupied by the Baron.—General Alfred de Chabannes, at present residing with his Majesty Louis Philippe, at Richmond, spoke to the identity of some of the articles.—Mr. Wontner, for the accused, said the bills of parcels relating to the purchase of large quantities of jewellery had been taken away by the police. From these papers it would be proved that the old gentleman now at the hotel had bought jewellery extensively at Paris. There were bills from the most respectable Jewellers' shops to the old gentleman for 3000*fr.*, 5000*fr.*, 10,000*fr.*, and 18,000*fr.*, showing thereby that large sums of money had been laid out by this individual in the purchase of jewellery and other valuables.—Mr. Hardwick decided that the property (said to be of the value of £20,000) should remain with the police, and that access should be given to the documents when required.—The defendants were liberated, on giving securities to appear on

EJECTMENT OF IRISH TENANTRY.



THE EJECTMENT.

EVICTIONS OF PEASANTRY IN IRELAND.

A VAST social change is gradually taking place in Ireland. The increase of emigration on the part of the bulk of the small capitalists, and the ejectment, by wholesale, of the wretched cottagers, will, in the course of a short time, render quite inappropriate for its new condition the old cry of a redundant population. But this social revolution, however necessary it may be, is accompanied by an amount of human misery that is absolutely appalling. The *Tipperary Vindicator* thus portrays the state of the country:—

"The work of undermining the population is going on stealthily, but steadily. Each succeeding day witnesses its devastations—more terrible than the simoom, and more deadly than the plague. We do not say that there exists a conspiracy to uproot the 'mere Irish'; but we do aver, that the fearful system of wholesale ejectment, of which we daily hear, and which we daily behold, is a mockery of the eternal laws of God—a flagrant outrage on the principles of nature. Whole districts are cleared. Not a roof-tree is to be seen where the happy cottage of the labourer or the snug homestead of the farmer at no distant day cheered the landscape. The ditch side, the dripping rain, and the cold sleet are the covering of the wretched outcast the moment the cabin is tumbled over him; for who dare give him shelter or protection from 'the pelting of the pitiless storm'? Who has the temerity to afford him the ordinary rites of hospitality, when the warrant has been signed for his extinction? There are vast tracts of the most fertile land in the world in this noble county now thrown out of tillage. No spade, no plough goes near them. There are no symptoms of life within their borders, no more than if they were situated in the midst of the Great Desert—no more than if they were cursed by the Creator with the blight of barrenness. Those who laboured to bring those tracts to the condition in which they are—capable of raising produce of any description—are hunted like wolves, or they perish without a murmur. The tongue refuses to utter their most deplorable—their unheard-of sufferings. The agonies endured by the 'mere Irish' in this day of their unparalleled affliction are far more poignant than the imagination could conceive, or the pencil of a Rembrandt picture. We do not exaggerate; the state of things is absolutely fearful; a demon, with all the vindictive passions by which alone a demon could be influenced, is let loose and menaces destruction. Additional sharpness, too, is imparted to his appetite. Christmas was accustomed to come with many healing balsams, sufficient to remove irritation, if not to stanch wounds; but its place is usurped by other and far different qualifications. The howl of misery has succeeded the merry carol which used to usher in the season; no hope is felt that an end will soon be put to this state of wretchedness. The torpor and apathy which have seized on the masses are only surpassed by the atrocities perpetrated by those who set the dictates of humanity and the decrees of the Almighty at equal defiance."

EAST INDIA WHEAT AND FLOUR.—We sometime since had occasion to allude to an importation of a parcel of flour from the East Indies, by way of Calcutta, into this country, which used not formerly to form a portion of the cargoes of vessels arriving from that part of the world, and therefore of more than common interest and importance. We find that the vessel *Duke*, arrived from Calcutta, has brought 300 sacks of flour; and the vessel *Inglewood*, also from Calcutta, has brought 300 sacks of flour as portions of their cargoes, the produce of East India. This notification of a continuance of the arrivals of flour from this quarter of the globe is of some moment. We observe, also, that an arrival of 30 casks and 227 bags of wheat has taken place by the vessel *Golden Spring*, arrived in the docks from Bombay, and consigned to the East India Company. This importation of wheat from the East Indies is, we believe, one of considerable, if not entire, novelty; and is, therefore, very remarkable and worthy of especial notice.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The following is an official return of the troops in Ireland for the month of December:—1st Dragoon Guards; Cahir; 6th ditto Dublin; 3d Dragoons, Longford; 4th Light Dragoons, Athlone; 6th Dragoons, Dublin; 7th Hussars, Newbridge; 8th Hussars, Newbridge; 12th Lancers, Cork; 13th Light Dragoons, Dundalk; 17th Lancers, Dublin; 1st Foot, second battalion, Dublin; 2d Foot, Dublin; 3d Buffs, Limerick; 9th, Newry; 13th, Belfast; 26th, Cork; 31st, Athlone; 35th, Mullingar; 40th, Dublin; 41st, Butevant; 43d, Templemore; 47th, Limerick; 48th, Dublin; 49th Templemore; 55th, Dublin; 57th, Enniskillen; 59th, Dublin; 64th, Clonmel; 68th, Galway; 70th, Cork; 74th, Dublin; 75th, Kilkenny; 83d, Fermoy; 85th, Waterford; 88th, Parsonstown; 92d, Limerick. In addition, there are the *depot* companies of the following regiments, whose head-quarters are on Indian and colonial service:—7th Foot, Youghal; 19th, Mullingar; 34th, Boyle; 38th, Castlebar; 66th, Tralee; 73d, Fermoy; 79th, Nenagh; 88th, Kinsale; 95th, Londonderry. There are also strong detachments of Artillery, Marines, Royal Engineers, Out-Pensioners, and armed policemen, making in all an armed force of close upon 50,000 men. It is understood that the Coast Guard of Ireland, a body who can be also made available as fighting men when required, will shortly be placed under a variety of new regulations. All the highly paid and useless offices will be abolished as they become vacant, while the situations of the working officers and men will be rendered more permanent and advantageous.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—On Monday the Commissioners appointed under the City Sewers Act, which comes into operation on the 1st of January next, caused notices to be served on the incumbents and churchwardens of parishes within the City precincts, warning them, under a penalty of £20, not to permit any interment within their jurisdiction, wherein the space from the top of the coffin to the surface of the grave is less than five feet; nor to allow any corpse to be placed in their church vaults or catacombs unless enclosed in a leaden coffin, or a double wooden one, having pitch half an inch in thickness between the outer and inner case. Undertakers aiding interments contrary to the above are liable to the same penalty.



THE DAY AFTER THE EJECTMENT.

THE WAR MEDALS.

The anxiety which has been, from time to time, expressed by various correspondents, as to the Medals promised to the Peninsular warriors, as well as to other British heroes, naval and military, assures us that the accompanying Illustrations of these artistic distinctions will be received with great satisfaction, as an earnest of the period of their distribution being very near at hand.

The Medals themselves are all struck at the Mint, and will add to Mr. Wyon's already high reputation. The Naval Medal has on the obverse the head, in profile, of the Royal and gracious donor of the distinction, Queen Victoria; and the resemblance is very truthful. On the reverse is exquisitely engraved Britannia, holding in her right hand a trident, and seated upon a noble sea-horse breasting the waves. The obverse of the Military Medal, likewise, contains the Queen's head; while the reverse exhibits a figure of her Majesty on the step of a throne, crowning with the laurel of victory the Hero of Waterloo and the Peninsula, who, classically robed, and wearing his military uniform and decorations beneath the toga, kneels to receive the reward. The likenesses (for the very small size) are admirable; and the graceful group is encircled with their brief but expressive motto, "To the British Army."

The business of striking the Christian and surname of each individual entitled to the Medal around the outer edge of the decoration, is now being performed at the Mint. "On the edge of each Naval Medal," states the *United Service Gazette*, "is likewise to be stamped the name of the ship the wearer served in at the action for which it has been granted. When the work is accomplished, and the rolls of the claimants are returned by the Mint, the whole of the medals will be sent to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), the silversmiths in Bond-street, to whom has been committed the business of engraving the bars which are to bear the names of the battles in which the wearers were engaged. These bars will cross the ribbon (the military being the same in pattern as the Waterloo ribbon, and the naval ribbon being of blue, with a white border) which is to support the medal at the breast, and will be terminated by a little ornament, elegantly connecting the medal to the ribbon. The medal is in size rather bigger than half-a-crown. The material is silver."



NAVAL MEDAL.

Messrs. Hunt and Co., it is calculated, will be able to turn out about 500 medals per day, or 15,000 a month. The claimants for the naval medals are above 15,000; but those medals which were granted for the actions enumerated in the *Gazette* of the 4th of June, 1847, will be distributed first, the rolls of names for them having been completed and already placed in Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's hands. There are 245 different sorts of clasps to the naval medals,



ARMY MEDAL.

and some of the veterans claim no less than eight. Some of the military veterans will have as many as fourteen, but the average will be four.

RENOVATION OF THE CHANCEL OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE.

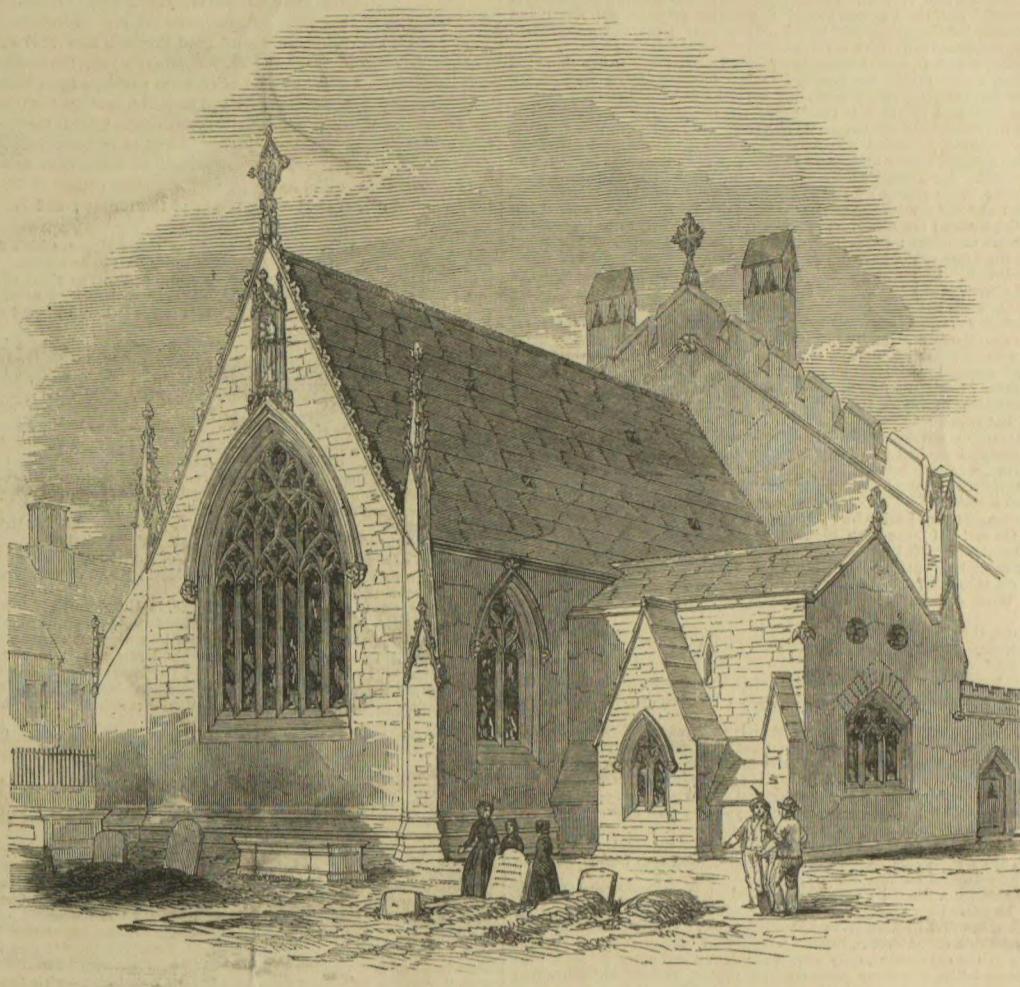
The once beautiful and ancient Parish Church, of which this Chancel is the only existing relic, appears to have been erected in the fourteenth century, composed of the friable red sandstone of the neighbourhood, and consisted of a tower, nave, and side aisles, terminating in private chapels; a chancel, to the south of which was attached another private chapel or oratory, erected by the Vernons of Harleston and Haddon, lords of Marple.

It would appear from existing remains, and documents of reference regarding its embellishments, that this chancel must have been a glorious specimen of parish church architecture, and a worthy substitute for the former building, which originally existed, and which appears to have perished during the troubles consequent to the arrival of the Normans in Cheshire. We infer, from the recorded painted inscription on the glass, with which the windows were emblazoned, and which referred to the following families—Grosvenor, Vernon, Grey of Wilton, Sandbach, Arderne, Keville of Chester, that it is possible it was erected under the auspices of the then patron of the living, Johannes Arderne, who lived A. D. 1334, for whom and his wife Margery prayers and intercessions were solicited; Richard de Vernon being rector at that time, and whose effigy alone, through all the vicissitudes to which the structure has been subjected, is curiously preserved, under the canopy of those groined stone stalls which Mr. Pugin has designated, in the *London Review*, as among the most beautiful existing specimens. The following inscription, now much defaced, circumscribed his tomb:—

Ici gît Richard Vernon, personne cest Eglise.

The original roof of the chancel appears to have been removed, and the present one is presumed to have been substituted about the sixteenth century, when Warren was rector. At about the same date the existing obtuse arch under the north sacristy window was formed: at each end thereof are placed the arms and quarterings of Warren, and in the centre those of Warren impaling Arderne. Underneath, probably, has been a recumbent figure.

The features of the church have been generally much mutilated or destroyed. The renovation (of which our Engraving is an external representation to the N.E.—the other elevation and interior being in the course of publication) has been confined to a partial renovation of those features destroyed which are consistent with the service of our Reformed Church. Such considerations, and the comparatively limited funds at the architect's disposal, preclude the possibility of its thorough restoration; nevertheless, it affords us much pleasure to refer all interested in church architecture to an inspection of what has been very satisfactorily accomplished, viz. a thorough ecclesiastical structure, consistent in its fea-



CHANCEL OF ST. MARY'S, STOCKPORT, RESTORED.

tures, designed and executed in a spirit which must be gratifying to the Rev. C. R. Prescott, M.A., Rector, who has himself directed the work. We hope that he may be enabled to accomplish those other suggestions of internal renovation which yet remain so much to be desired.

Mr. Frederick W. Ordish, of John-street, Adelphi, London, is the architect.

We should, perhaps, observe, that a subscription is about to be set on foot for obtaining painted glass for those windows unoccupied, to which we direct attention; one beautiful compartment, prepared as a gift to the church, has been

executed by Mr. J. A. Gibbs, of Camden Town. The subject is the sacrifice, in illustration of Abraham's faith in offering up Isaac; and in richness and harmony of its colours, and general character, is truly worthy of the highest praise.

It only, perhaps, remains for us to add that the existing modern tower, nave, and aisles were erected in or about the year 1815, under an Act of Parliament passed in 1813 (cap. 65), and another in 1815 for enlarging its powers; whereby this church portion cost £25,000, with £20,000 additional for law expenses.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.
(Continued from page 365.)

CHAPTER VI.

THE TERRIBLE CHILDREN.

In the Minister's salons I found again the little old man whose company had been so agreeable to me, and an intimacy was formed between us. He belonged to an ancient family of Brittany, the Saint G * * * 's, who, returning in 1814, and ruined by a long exile, accepted as compensation some high legislative situations. When the elder branch fell, they resigned their posts and retired to the provinces, with a small income and an estate of a few acres. The family there became extinct; and of a long line, there soon remained none but my new friend, the Baron, who was reduced to means little short of poverty. He bore it gaily, as a man above fate. When the report of the late events reached him, he hastened to Paris; it was his day of revenge. He had refused everything from

a King who was not his own; he did not blush to apply to the Republic. It deprived him of his title—he demanded bread.

The Baron had lived long enough to have witnessed in his youth the scenes of our first revolution. He was therefore well versed in the chapter of analogies and reminiscences. Any plagiarism from former times was immediately detected and denounced by him. "That is it—that is it," he said. "Climbs, motions, green leaves in your gums. I know you, sirs. Your names are Pétron and Camille Desmoulins. There is Baillie, who would put drags on the chariot-wheels, and crown it with the attributes of peace. Soon Danton will come, who will push him on to conquest, with blood up to the middle. Very well—every one his part. I find you all again, *feuillants* and *Girondins*. The Montagne must be near, since you are here. Come on—courage! To work, and quickly. Do your share—God will do his!"

If the Baron's memory failed him in the details, he had some one near him who could refresh it. This was an old servant, whose age was shrouded in uncertainty, after having tired the patience of three generations. She was called Martha. She had resolved to follow her master to Paris, whether he wished it or not. Certain periods the parts are changed in domesticity. The Baron belonged to Martha, more than she to the Baron. In the little lodgings they occupied, nothing was done but as she wanted it. Everything was arranged by her, and obedience was required. Monsieur had to go to bed at a certain time, get



"ROSSIGNOL IS THERE!"

up at another, eat this or that. It was an arranged programme, and nothing could be altered. Half the day was passed in quarrels between the Baron and Martha, the other half in giving way to her. Thus their lives were identified, and could be separated only by the grave.

Since Martha's arrival, one feeling had reigned exclusively in her mind: it was fear. One memory only she retained of her long career: it was of the scenes of the Revolution. Everything was effaced but that indelible stamp. The sight of Paris took her back to that time; she thought it had come again, and this was in future her fixed idea. No one could alter her conviction that the terror reigned abroad. She had seen the red cap on a bundle of arms; that was enough. She thought herself authorised to take decisive measures; her master's safety required it. She arranged a hiding-place where he could fly during domiciliary visits; at the risk of his limbs, the Baron was forced to try it. Martha went further: she had always provisions for three days in the house, and hid them among the ashes of the hearth. As an extreme precaution, she spread a layer of soot over it. Hers was a fertile imagination, which had lived through the wars of La Vendée and the reign of terror.

One morning, when she had been making some little purchases, the Baron saw her return in a state of terror and dismay that surpassed her usual disorder. Her face was deathly pale; she trembled in all her limbs; she put her hand against the wall, as if to find support, and fell on her chair with a deep sigh.

"Ah, sir!" she said with a faint voice, "I have seen him."

"Who, Martha?" said the Baron, with involuntary anxiety.

"I have seen him, I tell you, sir."

"I hear; but whom?"

"With his white waistcoat and his tricoloured belt. Oh! it was he, the wretched! I should know him among a thousand."

"But, Martha, whom? Who? Explain."

"There are not two in the world who wear such a hat. With the feathers: and then such a look."

"But, Martha, Martha, I ask who? Are you mad?"

"Mad? No! I have seen him, sir, as plainly as I see you. A pair of epaulettes like his. I can't be deceived."

"I shall get nothing out of her," cried the Baron. "For the tenth time, Martha, tell me who it is?"

"Who? What a question! Who could it be? How can it be any one else?"

"But tell me, then."

"Rossignol, sir. There are not two."

"Rossignol?"

"Himself; yes, Rossignol! He passed through the street with two aides-de-camp. I think you will be denounced. You are a Vendean, sir. He is sure to come here."

At last the Baron guessed whom she meant. It was General Rossignol whom the Convention sent to the west during the first wars in La Vendée. Martha had, no doubt, met one of those mountebanks who took the Revolution as a subject for travesty. She had seen two epaulettes and a plume of feathers, and of course it was General Rossignol. Her master could not dismuse her. She could not believe that, in sixty years, many generals succeeded each other in this world, and that, proscribed by the Consulate, Rossignol had died beneath the shades of the Indian Archipelago. In her eyes that was only an invention, and she considered herself obliged to defend the Baron from the fury of the Tamerlane of La Vendée.

As may be imagined, the old gentleman laughed at the hallucinations of his servant, but he shared her mania, though in a less degree. He could see only a counterpart of the first Revolution in the present one; nothing more or less. He drew a fatal circle round events, beyond which they could not move. It was the fixed idea of the old servant, only with other names and other persons. He foresaw the same follies, the same excesses, and prided himself on foretelling their return with the precision of a player who plays from his chess-book.

"But you don't see what passes, Monsieur Paturot," he said warmly. "It is only a second edition, not much revised or corrected. I was not deceived."

"Wait, Baron," I said.

"Why? Is it not plain enough? Except the guillotine, everything is already here, and we shall have that also."

"I don't know what we shall see, Baron. I am not a prophet. The chances of this world deceive even the wisest. But what I know very well is, that at the bottom of all these events that we see, much is factitious, and very little serious."

"You say this one is like the last revolution; the same aspect, the same prospect."

"Yes, but with the glass turned, Baron."

"What matter, if the results are the same?"

"No, they will not be. Great things are spontaneous, they cannot be made by imitation. Besides, where do you see elevated passions and generous instincts? All is vanity, ambition, cupidity of the lowest kind. Above all, impotence, the consequence of plagiarism. They copy because they can't create. That is your argument, Baron; well, you see I turn it against you."

"I should like to see you do it," said the gentleman, rather piqued.

"Where in all the annals of nations do you find one period of history counter-drawing the other? Then how many impossible, absent, vanished, elements were there. Where is the Bastille and its drawbridge? Where is Versailles and its King? And how many new combinations stand in place of the old departed ones? Why don't you count this immense armed population, Baron? This wisdom of the people which resists everything—flatteries, advice, even bad examples; why don't you enumerate that? Cannot safer and truer prognostications be drawn from it than from all these revolutionary parades—from the cut of a coat, the motions of a club, and the name of a paper?"

"You abuse me, Monsieur Paturot; indeed, you abuse me. You will make me beg for grace."

"Baron, be convinced, the danger is not here. History never repeats itself. Would to heaven, we had no other problems to solve!"

"Other problems! And what?"

"They are new, at least. They recall the fable of Atlas—only a world to carry on one's shoulders. I hope soon to solve it."

"You! Monsieur Paturot?"

"Yes, Baron. But don't question me; I could only give you a specimen. I am yet short of seven or eight combinations."

"Indeed!"

"What I want to establish is, that the country has nothing to fear from these parades and thunders of the past. It is only a play of the terrible children."

"Then why permit it, sir? Why let disorder reign in the streets, and fear penetrate the houses, in consequence of such puerile imitations? You say they are without real danger; but do you count for nothing the imaginary danger they create?"

"Do you count for nothing the destruction of trade, which has so much need of security? Do you count for nothing this constant emigration, which is authorised by fear, and which closes the most fruitful sources of trade? Do you count for nothing the agonies of the country, which asks to be reinstated as quickly as possible on its shaken foundations?"

"Who asserts that, Baron?"

"And if it is true that there is no depth in this exterior disorder—if it is true that Government is only opposed by a few madmen—whence comes it that they have not acted more energetically, more unanimously? Did they, perhaps, like to see this agitation filling the minds of the people with alarm—destroying credit, and annihilating riches?"

"You are severe, Baron. The Government could only have had good intentions. They trust to time."

"And everything gets worse, sir; and ruins are added to ruins. That is what I complain of. In France power is only expressed in action. At the first moment the part of the Government was traced; energy only was wanted. Why did they not employ it?"

"It at least defended our flag."

"I honour it for that: that day was great; it was a splendid beginning; why did they not remain faithful to it? But it immediately invited disorder; it called itself citizen."

"What a crime!" I added, laughing.

"I am not joking, Monsieur Paturot," replied the Baron. "There is more calamity in that word than you imagine. It was the sign of the new régime; and in accepting it they gave an example to all the parades which we have witnessed. There are so many fools here! From citizen they went to clubs, from clubs to trees of liberty, from them to revolutionary caps; and if that lasts, we shall see in the year 56 of the Republic the sansculottes and the feasts of reason return."

"All that in the word 'citizen'?"

"Yes, sir, yes," said the gentleman, growing animated. "Believe me, it wounded many people; it emboldened some, and frightened others. I insist on it: it was a bad beginning, and the germ for many follies and much corruption."

"Indeed! and how?"

"How? Monsieur Paturot. Let those confess who in public use 'citizen' with affection, and of twenty you will find fifteen who do it from cowardice or cupidity."

Certainly the gentleman took the matter seriously; it would have been of no use to contradict. He was a Breton. Besides, Martha entered the room, and going straight to the Baron, tried to drag him away. A drum was heard in the street.

"Quick, sir," said the servant; "quick to your hiding-place. Rossignol is there; he seeks you, I am sure."

Anxious to know who could so terrify the woman, I went to the window.

"Where is your Rossignol?" I said.

"Do you not see his stick and his plume; he is prominent enough."

It was a drummer of the National Guard. That was the man Martha had transformed into a *sanscouette* and devastator.

(To be continued.)

REDUCTIONS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.—It is understood that the reductions in the Excise will be of a very extensive nature, and that, independently of those of officers who will be recommended for permanent retired allowances, no less than 300 will be placed upon the redundant list, to be re-admitted into the service as vacancies may arise on the reduced establishment; and, until all these redundant officers shall have been provided for, no new appointment will be allowed to take place. The inquiry into the expenditure of the civil establishments in Ireland will be conducted with the same determination to enforce all possible economy in the public departments as in England; but no new commission is deemed requisite, as the persons employed in the leading departments in Ireland are almost entirely under the control of the central boards in London.

THE WEST RIDING ELECTION.

ON Monday, the nomination of candidates for the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle, took place at Wakefield. The town was, from an early hour, the scene of much bustle and animation. A great number of railways converge upon Wakefield, or pass within a convenient distance of it; and each of these lines brought long trains of carriages filled with electors and others anxious to witness the proceedings. The influx of persons by other conveyances, as well as of pedestrians, was also very great. Still, the election show was confined to a few flags and two bands of music. The cards were, however, very abundant; those of Sir Culling Eardley being orange, the old Whig colour of the Riding; and Mr. Denison's being white.

The hustings were erected in front of the Court-House, which forms one side of a sort of square, Wood-street running down on the left side. Mr. Denison's friends took possession of the square in front and to the right of the hustings, and formed a deep and dense mass, occupying the whole area. Sir Culling Eardley's adherents gathered in the street to the left, and formed a much longer, but proportionally narrower body.

Shortly before eleven o'clock, Mr. Denison, accompanied by a long procession of friends, came upon the hustings, and was received with loud cheers by his adherents. Soon after the friends of Sir Culling Eardley, who was represented on this occasion by Mr. Bright, followed, when their partisans raised a counter-shout.

Among the friends of Mr. Denison were—the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, M.P. for Ripon; Wm. Beckett, Esq., M.P. for Leeds; J. P. Tempest, Esq., of Tong Hall; John Rand, Esq., of Wheatley-hill, Bradford; John Gott, Esq., Leeds; Major Tempest; R. B. Pegge Barwell, Esq., of Beauchief Abbey; W. J. Bragshaw, Esq., of the Oaks, near Sheffield; W. J. Colman, Esq., of Aldborough; Matthew Sykes, Esq., of Milne's-bridge, Huddersfield; &c.

Among the friends of Sir Culling Eardley were—Mr. Bright, M.P.; the Mayor of Wakefield; Alderman Carbuncle, of Leeds; Mr. E. Baines and Mr. F. Baines, of the Leeds Mercury; Rev. J. P. Lazarus, of Horling; Mr. Vincent, the lecturer on the suffrage; and a number of the Aldermen and Councillors of Leeds and the neighbouring towns.

Mr. Grey, the Under-Sheriff of Yorkshire, in the absence of the High Sheriff, then opened the proceedings. Sir C. E. Eardley was then nominated by Joseph Hamerton, Esq., of Helsfield Peel; seconded by Alderman Carbuncle, of Leeds.

The Hon. E. Lascelles, M.P., proposed Mr. Denison, and, in a caustic speech, showed that Sir Culling Eardley, when in Parliament, opposed both reform and inquiry into the civil list. The hon. gentleman declared that, in his opinion, the question to be fought at this election was the separation of Church and State.

John Rand, Esq., of Bradford, seconded the nomination of Mr. Denison.

Mr. Ironsides, of Sheffield, then nominated Samuel Kydd, the Chartist; and was seconded by Mr. Brook, of Huddersfield.

Mr. Bright, M.P., then came forward, and read an address from Sir Culling Eardley, who was absent from illness; concluding with an assurance that, should he be elected, he would strive to be a faithful advocate of liberal opinions, and a faithful guardian of the electors' local interests.

Mr. Bright then attempted to address the meeting, and, after much uproar, was allowed to proceed, though he was only heard by those immediately around him. He concluded a very spirited speech, by observing:—"Don't let them be frightened because Lord Fitzwilliam had abandoned them. Yorkshire was Yorkshire still." (Cheers)—and the brotherhood of the Liberal electors, and of the population in the Riding, was yet strong enough to uphold the faith for which their fathers had struggled. They had worked together before now—Yorkshire with Lancashire, Lancashire with Yorkshire, with their three millions of population—with the industry and intelligence and the union of the counties—with the help of the Liberal electors in every part of the kingdom, great things were yet in store for them; great principles were to be upheld—great victories were to be gained—great happiness and content were to be spread over every part of the kingdom. In asking them to support Sir Culling Eardley, he was asking their support to a cause for which he would strive so long as health, and reason, and voice were given to him. (Cheers.) Let them on this occasion do their utmost, and he believed the independence of the Riding would be secured, and that Sir Culling Eardley would return their representative." (Cheers.) The honourable gentleman then retired.

Mr. Denison then came forward to address the electors, and was received with loud cheers by his own friends, but the noise and uproar which had hitherto characterised his side of the hustings was now transferred to the other, and the consequence was that the honourable candidate was almost as indistinctly heard as Mr. Bright had been. He spoke at considerable length, and concluded with the assurance that, should he be elected, no temptation should induce him to give a vote which would endanger our excellent constitution in Church and State, or which would tend to separate the Church from the State. The honourable gentleman then retired amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Kydd then addressed the electors, and concluded by withdrawing his name as a candidate.

The Sheriff then took a show of hands. For Sir Culling Eardley the show was long but narrow, extending down the street; for Mr. Denison the show was deep and dense in the square opposite the hustings, and it seemed difficult to decide were the majority really lay. The show for Mr. Kydd was decided inferior to that of the two others.

The Sheriff declared that in his opinion the show of hands was in favour of Sir Culling Eardley. (Loud cheers from that party.)

A poll was then demanded for Mr. Denison, which was fixed for Thursday and Friday.

On Thursday morning the polling commenced, and was carried on vigorously for both candidates. At the close of the day the numbers polled were—for Mr. Denison, 10,980; for Sir C. Eardley, 8,191: majority for Mr. Denison, 2,789.

On Friday Mr. Denison continued to maintain his majority. At three o'clock the numbers were:—

For Mr. Denison 12,329
For Sir C. Eardley 9,477

The accounts transmitted at a later period of the day represented that Denison's numbers were improving in all the districts except Wakefield and Birstall.

Our illustration of the nomination is from a sketch taken from a window of the Wakefield Library, by Mr. Snow, of York.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols on Monday opened at an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ upon the closing prices of the preceding week, quoting 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. A large speculative purchase in connexion with the settlement of the account further improved the price to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, but it afterwards receded to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ buyers, which proved the closing quotation. Tuesday was the monthly settling day, and money, although a trifle dearer, was sufficiently abundant to smooth difficulties. The account was consequently settled with comparative ease; although it may be surmised that a large extent of transactions have been carried over, besides extensive borrowing of stock being resorted to. Consols opened at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ for money, advanced to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, afterwards receding to the former quotation. Prices on Wednesday improved during the day about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, advancing at one period to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ for present transfer and next account, but closing at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 88 for money. The market on Thursday was again buoyant, prices improving about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These fluctuations have, however, little or perhaps no connexion with the political events passing in Europe, but originate in the state of the Market in reference to Money Stock. Should the Chancellor of the Exchequer continue to sell, the Market will, of course, be more amply supplied, and a slight reaction may be anticipated. At present, the Market is remarkably bare of stock, the public purchases being now nearly confined to English securities, from the dislike existing to Shares and foreign investments. This, coupled with bearing operations, tends to make Stock very scarce, leading to an advance of prices when any large purchase is desired. At the close of the week the Market continued buoyant, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 189 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reduced Annuities, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds, £1,000, 38 pm.; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Account, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. d.; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, March, 39 pm.; Ditto, £1,000, June, 37 pm.; Ditto, £500, March, 39 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 40 pm.; Ditto, Small, March, 40 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 40 pm.

In the Foreign Market, business has been principally confined to Mexican Stock, which continues firm, at a progressive improvement. Mexican on Monday quoted 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, but this has not since been fully supported, in consequence of realising. Spanish Three per Cents have advanced above one-half per cent. since last week, and the market generally appears firmer, although dealings are on a very limited scale. The last prices are, for Brazilian Bonds, Small, 75; Equador Bonds, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent. Deferred, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, 5 per Cents, 1846, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 39; Ditto, Account, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese 4 per Cents, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Bonds, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish 5 per Cents, 1840, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 3 per Cents, 25; Dutch 24 per Cent, 12, Guad., 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 73.

Railway Shares have been

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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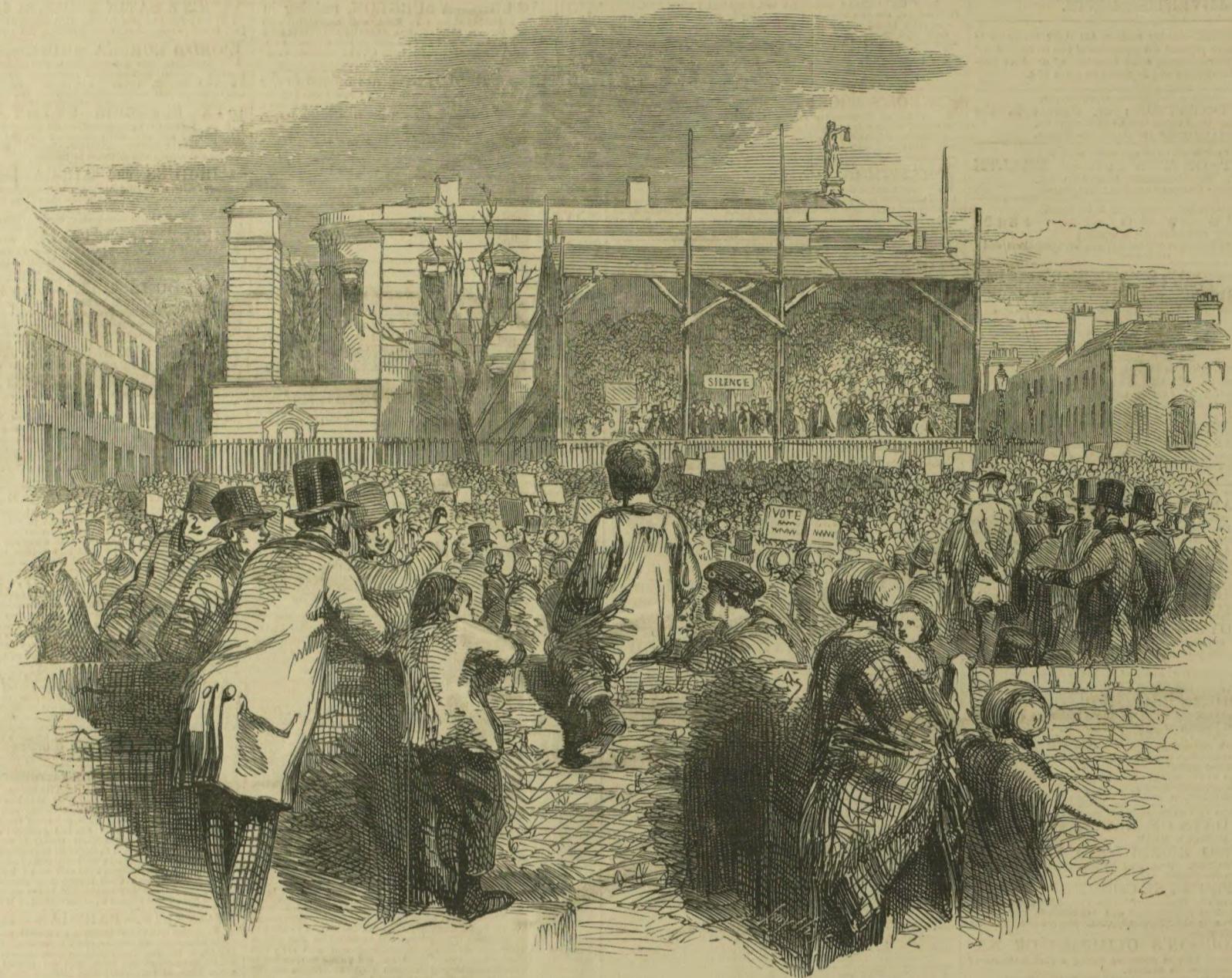
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YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING ELECTION.—THE NOMINATION AT WAKEFIELD.—(SEE PAGE 382.)

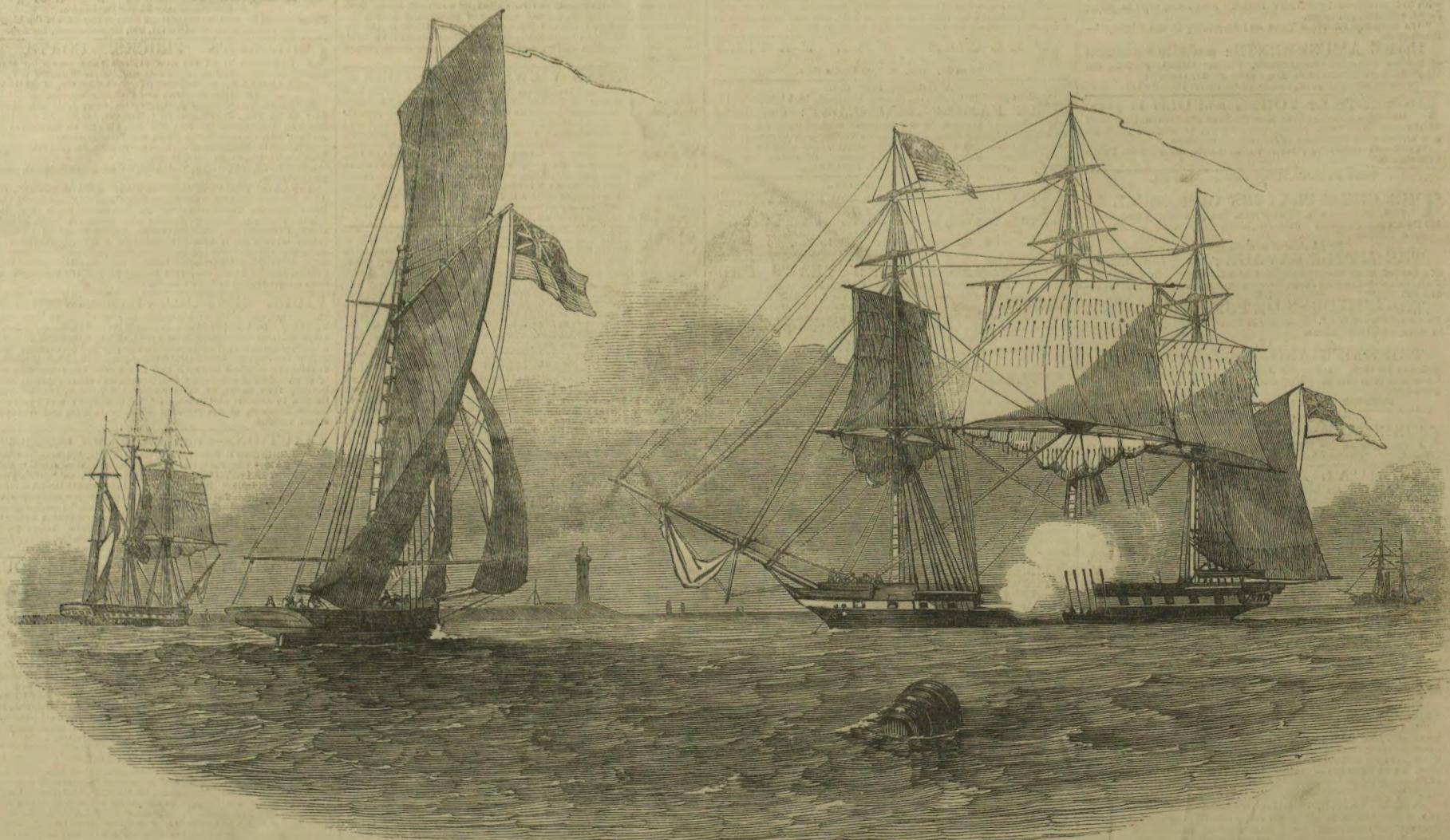
THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

ON Sunday last, the President of Liberia, Mr. J. Roberts, embarked at Plymouth, on board her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, commanded by Captain Troubridge. The accompanying Sketch, by N. M. Condy, represents the *Amazon* saluting his Excellency with 17 guns. The Admiral, Sir W. H. Gage, kindly sent his yacht, with the President and Suite. Her Majesty's ships *Daphne* and *Rosamond* got under weigh at the same time, and are portrayed by the Artist in his Picture. The arrival of his Excellency in Liberia is anxiously looked forward to, as it is expected he will be able to do more for the suppression of slavery than the largest squadron we could keep up on the coast. In addition to his numerous

acquirements, Mr. Roberts is a skilful surgeon, and an excellent lawyer; two useful accomplishments in his position. The tract of land over which he governs extends over a surface of 700 miles. He has established in the colony a college, several schools and hospitals, and, in fact, is gradually civilizing Western Africa. We are glad to record his acknowledgment by the British Government, and much benefit may be anticipated as the result of his mission to this country.

It may be interesting to add that the colony of Liberia lies midway between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, and was established by the American Colonization Society in 1820, by an immigration of free or liberated people of colour from the United States. The organisation of the Republic as an independent state, took place in July last year, when Mr. Roberts, who had formerly acted as

governor under the Colonization Society, was elected President. Speaking of his qualifications, Commodore Perry, of the United States navy, says, in a report to the American Government, dated in 1844—"Governor Roberts, at Liberia, and Russworm, of Cape Palmas, are intelligent and estimable men, executing their responsible functions with wisdom and dignity; and we have in the example of these two gentlemen irrefragable proof of the capability of coloured people to govern themselves." While with regard to the advantages of the colony he adds, "So far as the influence of the colonists has extended, it has been exercised to suppress the slave trade. Their endeavours have been eminently successful; and it is by planting these settlements (whether American or European) along the whole extent of coast from Cape Verd to Benguela, that the exportation of slaves will be most effectually prevented."



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